

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

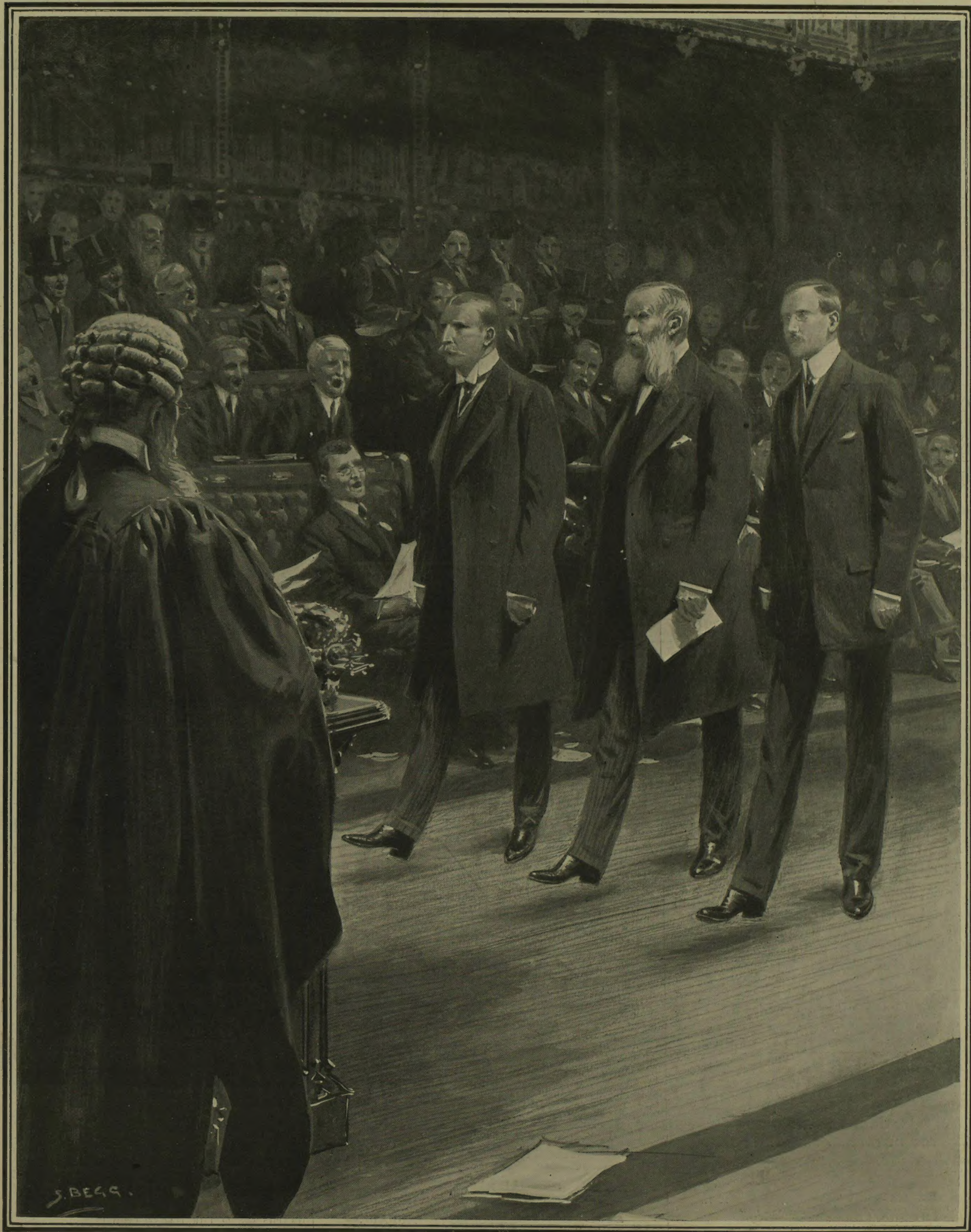
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1909.

SIXPENCE.

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Sir A. Acland-Hood.

Mr. Dumphreys.

Mr. H. W. Forster.

ADVANCING TO THE TABLE: MR. DUMPHREYS WALKING UP THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WITH MEASURED TREAD, PREPARATORY TO TAKING HIS SEAT AS MEMBER FOR BERMONDSEY.

Mr. Dumphreys, Sir A. Acland-Hood (Unionist Whip), and Mr. H. W. Forster (Unionist Whip) marched impressively from the Bar in answer to the Speaker's request that members desiring to take their seats should advance to the table; and the exceptional height of all three men was particularly noticeable. On the day of his introduction to the House, Monday last, the new member for Bermondsey entertained Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes at dinner in the House, an engagement that resulted from a friendly arrangement made before the declaration of the poll which decided which of them should act as host and which as guest.—[DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG]

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CHESS.

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J PAUL (Kilmarnock).—"The Year Book of Chess" (E. A. Michell,
17, Shaftesbury Avenue) is the most likely book to answer your
requirements.

J PAUL TAYLOR (Mortonhamstead).—We have mislaid your card. Will
you communicate your address?

LOUDON MCADAM (Southsea).—Q to B 2nd as a solution of No. 3412 is not
quite so logical as you represent. The answer is P takes Q (dis ch), and
there is no mate next move.

A G BEADELL (Winchelsea).—Your problem can also be solved by
1. Q to B 3rd (ch).

J B CAMARA (Madeira).—Your first position can be solved by 1. Q to K sq,
B takes Kt; 2. Q takes P, etc. The other, commencing with such a move
as Q takes R, is inadmissible as a problem.

J COAD (Vauxhall).—1. P to Q 3rd seems to yield another solution.

S H HEIDREDER (Boston, U.S.A.).—Thanks for your pleasant letter. The
cards are very interesting.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3401, 3402, and 3403 received from
James H. Weir (Charters Towers); of No. 3400 from C. A. M. (Penang);
of No. 3412 from C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.), S. H. Heidbreder
(Boston, U.S.A.), R. H. Couper (Malbane, U.S.A.), and R. Grimes
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(Woodham Ferris), and F. Chappell (Manchester).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3414.—By A. G. FELLOWS.

WHITE.

1. P to B 4th
2. Q to B 4th (ch)
3. Kt mates.

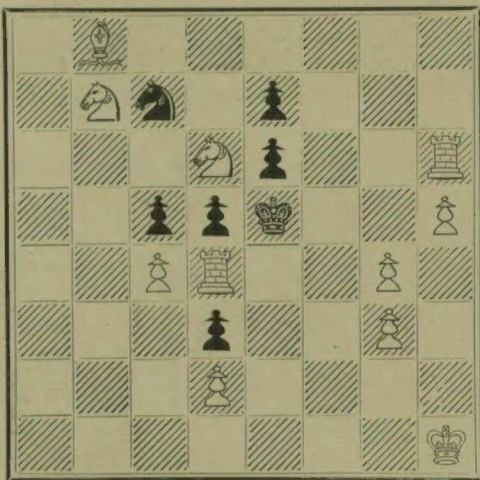
BLACK.

Q takes B
K takes Kt

If Black play 1. Q takes P, 2. Q takes Q, etc.

PROBLEM No. 3417.—By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN SCARBOROUGH.

Game played in the British Chess Association Tournament,
between Messrs. WAINWRIGHT and HOLMES.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)

1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th
4. Kt takes P
5. Kt takes Kt
6. B to Q 3rd
7. Q to K 2nd
8. P to K 5th
9. Castles
10. P to K B 4th
11. P takes Kt
12. B to K 3rd
13. B to B sq
14. Kt to Q 2nd
15. Kt to K 4th
16. B to Q 2nd
17. P to B 5th

BLACK (Mr. H.)

1. Kt to Q B 3rd
2. P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt P takes Kt
5. P to Q 4th
6. B to K 2nd
7. Kt to Q 2nd
8. Kt to B 4th
9. Kt takes B
10. B to B 4th (ch)
11. P to Q 5th
12. Castles
13. B to K sq
14. B to B sq
15. B to K 3rd

This advance yields White an irresistible
attack, which is pressed home with vigorous
skill.

17. B to Q 4th
18. B to K 5th
19. Kt to B 6th (ch)
20. B takes P
21. Q to K 4th (ch)
22. Q R to K sq
23. P to K 6th
17. B to Q 4th
18. Q to Q 2nd
19. P takes Kt
20. P to K R 3rd
21. K to R 2nd
22. B takes R P

WHITE (Mr. W.)

23. P takes B
24. Q to K 4th (ch)
25. It is now only a matter of time for White
to score a charming success.
25. Q to K 4th (ch)
26. Q to K 6th (ch)
27. R to K 4th
28. R to K 4th
29. Q takes P
30. R to B 3rd
31. R takes R
32. Q takes R
33. Q to K 6th
34. R to K 3rd
35. P to R 4th
36. P to R 5th
37. Q takes P
38. Q to K 4th
39. R to K 6th
40. R to Q B 6th
41. P to R 6th
42. Q to K 6th (ch)
43. R to B 8th
44. R to K 8th

BLACK (Mr. H.)

23. B takes P
24. P takes P
25. K to Kt sq
26. B to K 2nd
27. R to K B sq
28. R to B 2nd
29. Q R to K B sq
30. K takes R
31. P to K 4th
32. Q to B 4th
33. P to B 5th
34. P takes P
35. K to R sq
36. P to B 4th
37. P to R 4th
38. P to R 4th
39. K to Kt sq
40. P to R 4th
41. K to B sq
42. K to R sq
43. P to B 5th
44. Resigns

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indeed exceeds, all expectations, for it is a record of
enthraling interest, skilfully arranged, and written in a
style worthy of the heroic actions it describes. The
marshalling of so much material must have taxed the
author's powers of organisation and methodical arrange-
ment almost as much as the expedition itself—as regards
mental effort, at any rate—and he has succeeded in
weaving it into a singularly lucid and readable narra-
tive. The illustrations too, which are very numerous and
excellently reproduced, combine with the letterpress to
place these volumes among the most vivid accounts of
exploration which have ever been published. Most of
them are photographs taken by various members of
the party. But besides the photographs there are a
number of reproductions from paintings by the artist
of the expedition, Mr. G. E. Marston, which bring out
a phase of Polar experience which no photograph
can indicate—namely, the wonderful colouring of the
Antarctic landscape, the deep, crude blues and greens
of the crevasses and the glaciers, the chaos of driving
blizzards, and the fierce contrasts of the sunsets with
the prevailing monotone of ice and snow, in those track-
less solitudes that surround the Southern Pole. The
first volume contains a complete account of the principal
expedition, from its inception to the return from the
southward dash, and includes the ascent of Mount
Erebus. The main facts of the journey have long been
familiar to all the world, but in these pages we can
follow the explorers, step by step, through all their
dangers and difficulties. The second volume contains
further notes on the great southern journey, accounts
of the subsidiary expeditions to the South Magnetic
Pole, and to the mountains west of the base at Cape
Royds, and also appendices on the various scientific
results—geological, biological, chemical, and meteor-
ological—contributed by the several experts responsible.

The account of the discovery of the South Magnetic
Pole is from the narrative of Professor Edgeworth David,
of Sydney University, who led the party. The biological
notes, written by Mr. James Murray, are of great in-
terest, especially those relating to the penguins and their
almost human behaviour. In a pocket of Vol. II. are
three folded maps and some panoramic views.

It is impossible in a limited space to do more than
indicate briefly the general outlines of the story which
Lieutenant Shackleton has to tell and which he has told
so ably. Suffice it to say that his book is a notable
addition to geographical and scientific knowledge, as
well as a splendid testimony to British pluck and
endurance.

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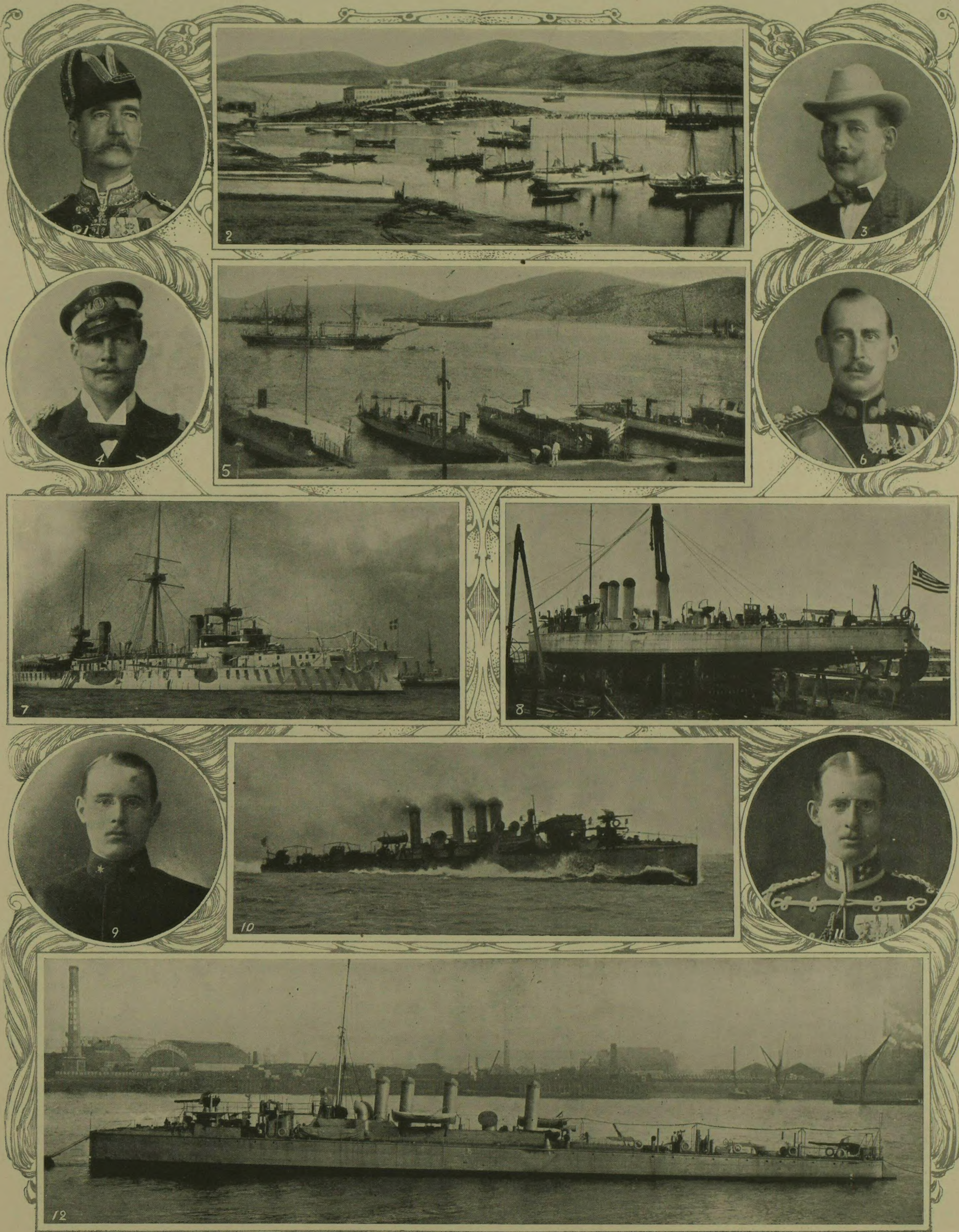
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THE ONE-MAN REVOLUTION IN GREECE: THE NEW BATTLE OF SALAMIS. THE EXTRAORDINARY MUTINY IN THE GREEK NAVY.



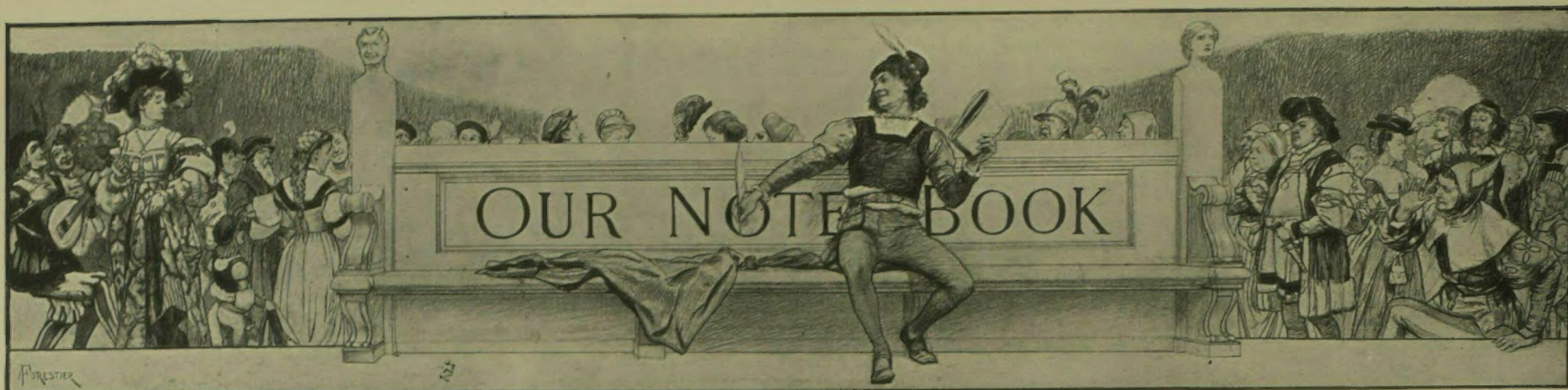
1. THE KING OF GREECE, WHO, IT IS SAID, THE YOUNG GREEKS WISH TO FORCE TO LEAVE ATHENS AND SEEK SAFETY ON A FOREIGN WAR-VESSEL.
2. THE ARSENAL AT SALAMIS, WHICH WAS SEIZED BY COMMANDER TYPALDOS, OF THE GREEK NAVY, AND 400 FOLLOWERS.
3. THE CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE, FOR WHOM, ACCORDING TO SOME, M. THEOTOKIS (EX-PREMIER OF GREECE) CREATED THE OFFICE OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GREEK FORCES.

4. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
5. THE SCENE OF A SECOND NAVAL BATTLE AFTER TWO THOUSAND YEARS: SALAMIS HARBOUR.
6. PRINCE NICHOLAS OF GREECE.
7. THE GREEK WAR-VESSEL "PSARA," WHICH IS ONE OF THE THREE ARMoured SHIPS OF THE GREEK NAVY.
8. THE GREEK DESTROYER "SFENDONI" (SLING)—A REBEL BOAT, WHICH WAS HIT DURING THE ENGAGEMENT AND LOST FIVE MEN.

9. PRINCE CHRISTOPHER OF GREECE.
10. THE GREEK TORPEDO-BOAT-DESTROYER "NAFKRATOUSSA" (CHAMPION)—A REBEL BOAT.
11. PRINCE ANDREW OF GREECE.
12. THE GREEK TORPEDO-BOAT-DESTROYER "THYELLA" (SQUALL), TYPALDOS' FLAG-SHIP, FIRED AT BY CAPTAIN MIAOULIS, CHIEF OF THE BATTLE-SHIP SQUADRON, WHO HAS ORDERED COMMANDER TYPALDOS TO RETURN TO DUTY.

The internal affairs of Greece are by no means in a satisfactory condition. Things began to look somewhat dangerous soon after the War Minister brought in an Army Reorganisation Bill recently, and it was about that time that the Military League came into particular prominence in the news of the day. This Military League is essentially a Young Greek Organisation, and amongst its objects is said to be the planning of a coup designed to force the King of Greece to leave Athens and seek sanctuary on a foreign war-ship. The naval sympathisers with the movement came into especial prominence at a later date. Their most remarkable move was headed by Commander Typaldos, who started what may be called a one-man revolution, and, backed by some four hundred Macedonians, with the torpedo flotilla under his command, captured the Arsenal of Salamis and fought an engagement against that portion of the fleet that remained loyal. The movement was crushed almost as soon as it began, but not without considerable damage being done. Typaldos took a prominent part in the doings of the Military League.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE TORPEDO-BOAT-DESTROYERS COURTEOUSLY LENT BY MESSRS. YARROW AND CO., OF GLASGOW, THE FAMOUS SHIP-BUILDERS, WHO CONSTRUCTED THEM.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

ONE genuine point of resemblance between the voice of the people and the voice of Heaven is that they are both very often rather difficult to understand. Honestly, I think the priests were nearer to Heaven than the politicians are to England. The common curate may at least be trying to be like the divine ideal, whereas I am sure that the statesman is not even trying to be like his cabman. Yet this is what representative government implies, or ought to imply. It ought to mean men striving to express the mystery of democracy, as priest-hoods try to express the mystery of deity. If a man has been elected by a million voters, he ought to walk at once powerfully and doubtfully, as if he were a million men. An elegant young barrister ought to stride towards Westminster, saying to himself, with sincere conviction, "I am five thousand farmers in the West of Yorkshire." If the thought makes him walk a little more heavily and with a slight slouch, so much the better. He is all the more a representative. If on arriving at St. Stephen's, he could contrive to stare all round with an ox-like stoop and speak with a thick Yorkshire accent—that would really be representative government. Perhaps, after all, this is the real reason of that bovine stupidity which can be seen in some celebrated statesmen. Their husky voices and hazy statements are meant to suggest the murmur of an invisible multitude; their extraordinary way of walking is an imitation of a badly managed procession. If a man represents two men, it is obvious that he ought to walk like a quadruped. When he represents a hundred, it is not surprising that he walks like a centipede.

This theory, however (which has cost me three minutes' earnest thought), must, I fear, be abandoned. I am afraid it must be frankly confessed that representatives do not represent; that politicians do not resemble the respectable working-classes in anything—except their highly respectable objection to work. Now if we agree that the elected representatives of the nation, who do at least fight for votes and are formally elected, are not very real representatives of the English, the case is even clearer with those who largely govern the modern State without having gone through any ritual of election at all. No; I do not mean the King or the House of Lords. I mean the critics: the men who have found their way to almost pontifical thrones, but who have never faced a single crowd to speak to it; who have not even the courage of a common Cabinet Minister. I mean those writers who pronounce upon pictures or on the drama from some fixed place in some magazine or newspaper. In fact, I mean people like me. But at least I can say that I have addressed meetings of real people from a real cart, and lost numerous votes to the Liberal candidate. My friend Mr. Bernard Shaw even wanted me to stand as his colleague for the County Council. I often please myself with the thought of how the audience would have roared with laughter whenever we appeared on the platform side by side, like the Two Macs at the music-hall. I think I would really have accepted the candidature if I could have been quite certain of being defeated. But life is full of unforeseen disasters: I might even have got in, and a nice mess I should have been in then. Let us return, however, to the critics. Now the peculiar point

about the critics is this—that they are not, as far as one can see, bad representatives, but literally not representatives at all. Some Members of Parliament are almost exaggerations of some national type. Mr. Chaplin is not only a squire, but is almost a stage squire. Mr. Will Crooks is as good as a character in Dickens. Other politicians, again, approximate to, though they fall short of, the spirit of their constituents. Considered as a City Alderman, Mr. Balfour leaves something to be desired in fatness and redness, but he is entirely satisfactory as regards slowness. Mr. Winston Churchill, if he is in some

division and disgust is a dangerous attitude, even when it is a right attitude; for there is in all arrogance the beginning of ignorance. If you merely oversee a thing you are very apt to overlook it. Obviously the right condition for a healthy community is that the people and the critics should have the same basic joy in beautiful or comic things; but that the people should not know why they feel the joy, while the critics should tell them. Sir Philip Sidney's nurse may have liked "Chevy Chase" quite as much as Sir Philip Sidney; but she would never have said of it that it was like the sound of a trumpet. A sailor from Piræus may have wept at a Greek tragedy as much as Aristotle; but he probably did not explain (between his sobs) that he was undergoing the *katharsis*, or purification of the emotions by pity and terror. This is the sensible state of things with regard to critics; they are the analysts of pleasure. As men they should laugh or cry at a theatre; and then afterwards, as critics, defend themselves for having done so. They should justify to the public its own feelings in the act of justifying their own. But in modern England one thing is very clear: that something has gone wrong with this natural relation of the critics to the commonwealth. The writers in question never attempt to explain why humanity likes this or that; generally they get no further than explaining why they do not like it themselves. Either something is very wrong with our public or else something is very wrong with our critics. Perhaps both.

It is chiefly in theatrical critics, of course, that one sees this. In a theatre one can hear the people, the pack in full cry. But no one bursts into a loud yell before a picture in the New Gallery, and we do not see cheering mobs round a bookstall. And nothing is more startling than the contrast between the positive unanimity of the people and the strange isolation and perplexity of the critics. I saw a play the other day which was received by the whole audience from stalls to gallery with an earthquake of applause and assent; it was "The Servant in the House," by Mr. Rann Kennedy, at the Adelphi. Personally, I think it deserved its triumph; but that has nothing to do with what I am urging here. Of course, the critics were not bound to praise it merely because it was popular; but their case was much more singular than that. The point is that from reading the criticisms of two or three of the leading dramatic critics (who have a slightly pedantic objection to the democratic morality of the play) no one could possibly have conceived, first, why it was so popular, and secondly, why on earth it should be popular. Now a critic, even if he differs from the human criticism, ought to be able to explain it. That is his business. But the dramatic critics, even those like Mr. Max Beerbohm, whom I both like and admire, have altogether surrendered the attempt to lead the human march. They merely walk in the other direction. It is not the nature of Man but the nature of Max that is expressed. The critics are like wine-tasters who should really prefer claret sour; they are like horse-doctors who should have an æsthetic preference for lame horses. They differ from their clients not only about the means, but about the most ultimate aim.

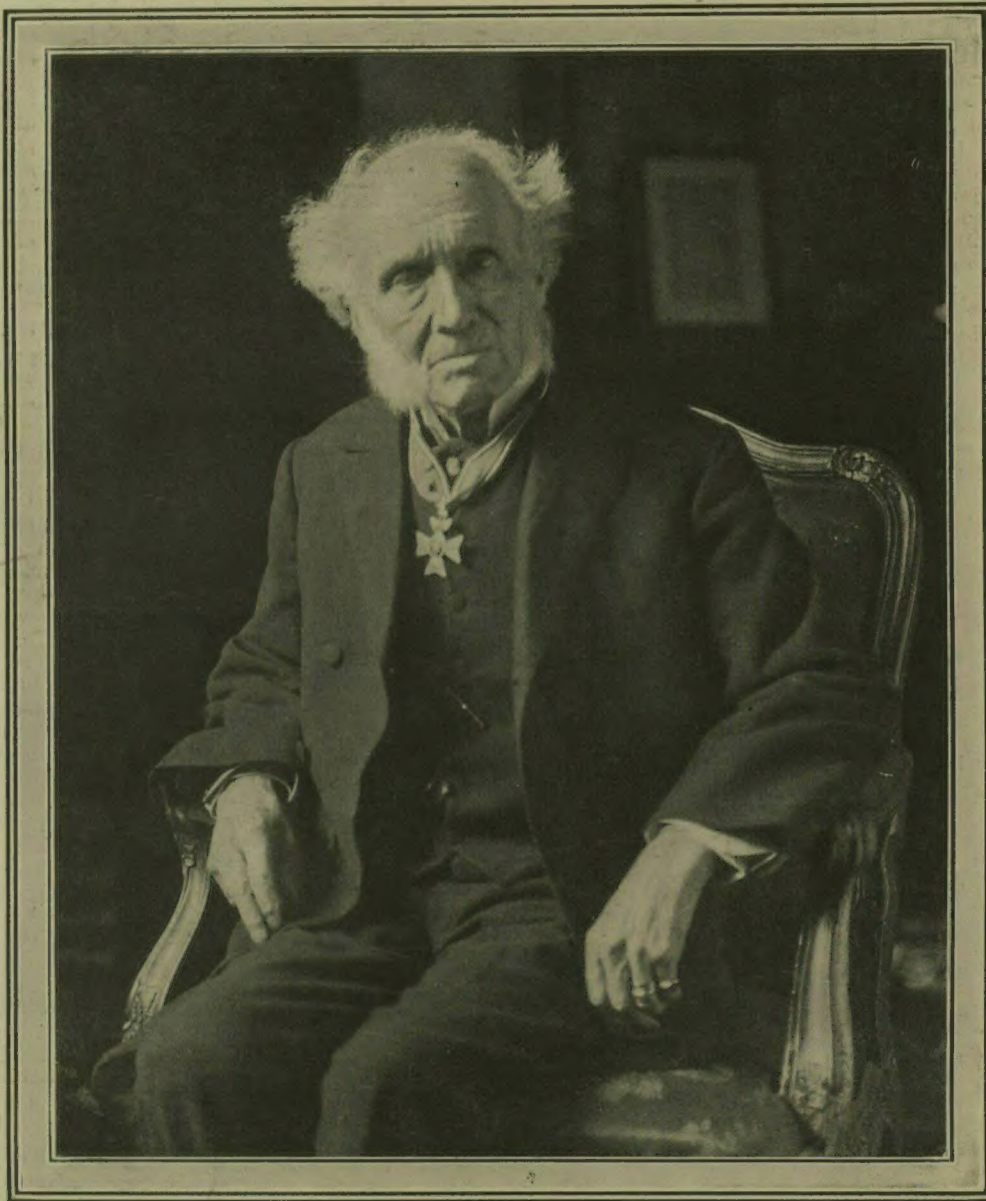


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE LAST OF THE GREAT VICTORIAN PAINTERS: THE LATE MR. W. P. FRITH, R.A., C.V.O.

By the death of Mr. W. P. Frith, in his ninety-first year, one of the oldest links with the art world of the Victorian era is broken. Mr. Frith, who was born in 1819 at Aldfield, in Yorkshire, numbered among his friends such men as Dickens, Landseer, Maclise, Mulready, John Leech, and Douglas Jerrold. He belonged, in fact to a period which is now looked upon as a bygone age, but if his art is now considered old-fashioned, it enjoyed an immense popularity in its day. There are not many modern painters whose works have to be railed off from the crowd, and a policeman placed in charge of them, as was the case with Frith's "Derby Day" in 1858. Among other famous works of his were "Ramsgate Sands," "The Railway Station," and "Malvolio Before the Countess Olivia." As a boy Mr. Frith wanted to be an auctioneer, and it was his father who urged him to become an artist—a reversal of the usual order of things.

sense a hereditary ruler, is at least a hereditary demagogue. But the art critics and the dramatic critics seem to be a totally distinct race; I can trace in them no resemblance to the human outline. They are separated by a great chasm of "culture" and fastidiousness from the people for whom they write. They oversee the amusements of the public, not as wine-tasters oversee wine-drinking, or horse-doctors inspect horses—that is, by right of knowing more than most people about something which most people know. Rather they oversee them as teetotalers count the public-houses, or as a giraffe, with lifted head, might oversee a fish-market. This

ANOTHER LINK IN THE CHAIN: THE BUCHANAN LEONARDO DA VINCI.

PHOTOGRAPH SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



THE "LEONARDO DA VINCI WAX BUST" CONTROVERSY: LEONARDO DA VINCI'S "FLORA," FROM WHICH, IT IS SAID, R. C. LUCAS MODELLED THE WAX BUST NOW IN THE KAISER FRIEDRICH MUSEUM, BERLIN.

Mr. Cooksey argues that the wax bust, supposed to be by Leonardo da Vinci, that has just been purchased for Berlin, is the work of R. C. Lucas, who used as a model for it Leonardo da Vinci's "Flora," brought to him by William Buchanan, the art dealer, and a copy of that picture made by his son, A. D. Lucas. Buchanan eventually took away the Leonardo da Vinci picture, but left the bust on the hands of the sculptor. On July 4, 1846, Mr. W. Roberts points out, in a letter to the "Times," there was included in a sale of Buchanan's stock of pictures at Christie's a lot (No. 58) catalogued as follows: "The beautiful portrait of Mme. Jocondi, wife of Signor Francesco Jocondi, of Florence, known in this country under the title of Leonardo's 'Flora.' This picture was for many years in the select collection of Sir T. Baring, Bart., where it was always greatly admired; it cost that gentleman a very large sum of money." The painting was knocked down to a dealer, Mr. Norton, for 640 guineas. Mr. Herbert Cook, carrying on the pedigree (also in a letter to the "Times"), points out that later the painting passed into the collection of Mr. James Morrison, where it was seen by Dr. Waagen who described it. From Mr. James Morrison it passed to his eldest son, the late Mr. Charles Morrison. It is still in the Morrison collection at Basildon Park, near Pangbourne. We publish this photograph of it as that of a link that has hitherto been missing from the chain of argument, and as an addition to the illustrations dealing with the same subject that found place in our issues of October 16 and 30—illustrations that included photographs of the wax bust bought for Berlin, and a photograph of the wax bust that is said to be the work of R. C. Lucas. Describing his father's making of his bust, Mr. A. D. Lucas says: "The flowers and leaves in the hair and in the hands . . . had to be much condensed, as the long stalks in the picture could not be done in wax."

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS

Personal Notes.

Few diplomats have had a more varied career than the late Sir Edmund Monson, who was our Ambassador in Paris during the trying period of the Fashoda incident, when we were on the verge of war with France. It was at the Paris Embassy that he held his first appointment, in 1856, but before he went there as Ambassador forty years later he had had diplomatic experience in such diverse places as Florence, Washington, Brussels, the Azores, Hungary, Montenegro, and Uruguay, and had been successively Minister to the Argentine, Denmark, Greece, and Belgium, and Ambassador to Austria. While at Washington, from 1858 to 1863, he witnessed some of the fighting



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

LADY FRANCES BALFOUR,
A Member of the Royal Commission
on Divorce.

by Mr. A. Cartier, the well-known French jeweller, who is seen in our photograph engaged on this work, assisted by representatives of the Turkish Ministry of Finance. Mr. Cartier, who is jeweller to the King, has just removed the English branch of the business from New Burlington Street to 175, New Bond Street.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MRS. H. J. TENNANT,
A Member of the Royal Commission
on Divorce.

Secretary to the Board of University Studies and Deputy for the Regius Professor of History at Cambridge.

At the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Vickers, Son, and Maxim last Saturday the Countess of Liverpool performed the ceremony of launching a new cruiser that bears her own name—H.M.S. *Liverpool*. The vessel, which belongs to the "City" class, is 453 ft. in length, with a speed of twenty-six knots, and is to carry 6-in. and 4-in. guns. Her sponsor, the Countess of Liverpool, was before her marriage the Hon. Annette Louise, only daughter of the fifth Viscount Monck. She was married to the Earl of Liverpool in 1897.



Photo. Topical.

LAUNCHING HER NAMESAKE: THE COUNTESS OF LIVERPOOL LAUNCHING
H.M.S. "LIVERPOOL" AT BARROW.

In spite of the failure so far of militant Suffragettes to gain their hearts' desire—the Parliamentary vote—there is certainly a growing tendency for women to take part in public affairs in all kinds of capacities formerly closed to them. Nothing could be more

On the retirement of Lord Francis Herve from the post of First Civil Service Commissioner,

Wales, and for some years practised as a solicitor in Brisbane. He has been Colonial and Home Secretary in Queensland, and for a time Acting Prime Minister.

Mr. Alexander Ure, the Lord Advocate for Scotland, whose pronouncements on the subject of Old-Age Pensions have been so frankly classified by Unionist politicians in the category of statistics, is a very distinguished Scottish lawyer. He was made Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1905, and succeeded to the position of Lord Advocate during the present year. He has represented Linlithgowshire in the Liberal interest for the last fourteen years, having previously unsuccessfully contested West Perthshire. Born in 1853, he received his education at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, and lectured at the latter for ten years on constitutional law and history.

At last the Budget, fully six months after its production, has ended its career in the House of Commons, and now awaits the "dread arbitrament" of the Peers. As very few important amendments were made on the Report stage, the opposition of the Unionists was not in the least modified. Nor were they convinced by Mr. Lloyd George's contention that his very severe whisky duty had led to a reform in the habits of the people. Unionists were encouraged on the eve of the third reading debate, which has occupied the greater part of this week, by the introduction of the new member for Bermondsey. Seldom had the House attached so much importance to a bye-election, and the capture of the seat by the Opposition gave them fresh confidence. A long sitting was spent by the Commons on the Lords' amendments to the Housing and Town Planning Bill. Many of the amendments were, of course, rejected, but not so large a number as the Radicals desired to undo. Mr. John Burns, who is naturally anxious to leave his mark on the legislation of the country, spoke in a conciliatory spirit, expressing the belief that the Bill would pass. It will come again before the Lords, as well as the rejected amendments to the Irish Land Bill, when they meet for a few days next week.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. STANLEY M. LEATHES,
Appointed First Civil Service Commissioner.

that office has been entrusted to Mr. Stanley Mordaunt Leathes, who has been Second Commissioner



AN EX-SULTAN'S TREASURES: MR. A. CARTIER VALUING ABDUL HAMID'S JEWELS.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE RT. HON. SIR EDMUND
MONSON, BT., G.C.B., etc.,
The Eminent Diplomatist, formerly
Ambassador in Paris.

fitting than that women should be represented on the Royal Commission appointed to consider the present state of the Divorce Laws, and no more capable representatives could have been found than the two ladies whose portraits appear on this page—Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. H. J. Tennant, the one a relative (by marriage) of the Leader of the Opposition, and the other (also by marriage) of the Prime Minister. Lady Frances Balfour is a daughter of the late Duke of Argyll and sister of the present Duke.

Her husband, Colonel Eustace Balfour, is a brother of the Unionist leader. Lady Frances is a keen, though not a militant, Suffragist. Mrs. H. J. Tennant is the wife of Mrs. Asquith's brother, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Liberal Member for Berwickshire. She has already done good public work as Superintending Inspector of Factories.

Dr. Robert Needham Cust,

who was born in 1821, entered the Indian Civil Service, after leaving Eton, and went through stirring times in the Sikh War of 1845, but missed



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE DR. R. NEEDHAM CUST,
Formerly Home Secretary in India, and
an Eminent Oriental Scholar.

the Mutiny, as he happened to be home on leave. He had been offered the important post of magistrate at Delhi, but thought it his duty to go home and see his father once more. The appointment fell to his friend, John Hutchison, who was killed on the first day of the Mutiny. Dr. Cust returned to India in 1858, and rose to a seat on the Legislative Council. He was for some time Home Secretary, and later he drafted a Code of Revenue Law. He was a great Oriental scholar, and wrote some sixty books, including a standard work on "Modern Languages of the East Indies."

After the deposition of Abdul Hamid from the throne of Turkey, great stores of jewellery were found at Yildiz Kiosk, in addition to the treasure which the ex-Sultan had amassed in money and securities. Eight cases of these jewels have lately been valued

since 1907. Mr. Leathes, who is forty-eight, is one of the editors of "The Cambridge Modern History." He was for ten years a Lecturer at Trinity, and has been

that the Bill would pass. It will come again before the Lords, as well as the rejected amendments to the Irish Land Bill, when they meet for a few days next week.

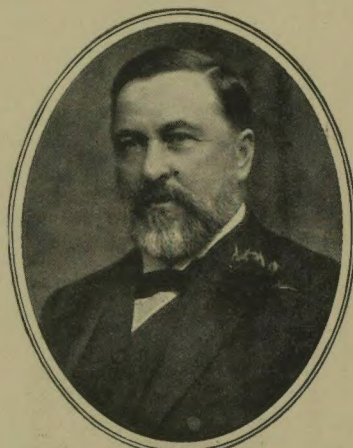


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

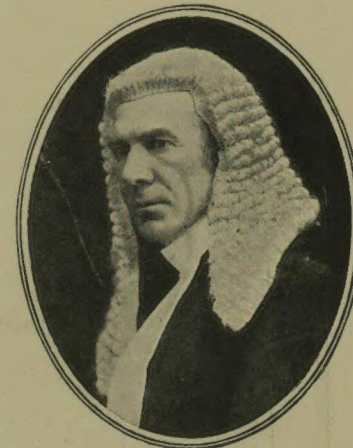
SIR HORACE TOZER, K.C.M.G.,
Agent-General for Queensland, whose
Retirement is Announced.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

RT. HON. ALEXANDER URE, K.C., M.P.,
Lord Advocate for Scotland; Denounced
by Mr. Balfour for his Speeches on Old
Age Pensions.

Meantime, all the signals point to a General Election in January, and there is an almost daily growing list of Members who do not intend to stand again. Even

places," writes Mr. Hardy, "slaves were kept for their heads, and they were taken off whenever they were wanted. One chief's manner of head-hunting was on a

very large scale. He used to leave Rubiana with about five hundred men in large war-canoes, take a trip to a neighbouring island, and cut off the heads



Photo. Bolak.

OF LITTLE USE TO THE ADDRESSEES: THE EUROPEAN MAIL DESTROYED BY FIRE BETWEEN CAPE TOWN AND JOHANNESBURG.

Our photograph illustrates one of those unfortunate mishaps which no post-office in the world can guard against. Accidentally set on fire, while in transit between Cape Town and Johannesburg, the European mail was destroyed on a recent occasion. The photograph shows the debris at Park Station, Johannesburg, and gives a good idea of the miscellaneous articles sent through the post, which, in this particular case, included circular and band saws, watches, rings, chains, a violin, and a bottle of hair-restorer.

zealous politicians have become weary of Westminster. Several of the veterans on both sides will disappear at the end of this Parliament, which has proved so severe a strain on the health and energy even of the hale and strong men. Controversy has assumed a rather bitter character, and much feeling has been

aroused by the platform language of the Lord Advocate and the attack upon him by Mr. Balfour. Partisan ship, as usual on the eve of a struggle in the country, is extremely keen.

The Head-Hunters of the Solomon Islands.

In connection with the picture on another page, by Mr. Norman Hardy, of



Photo. G. G. Bain.

A GIANT PROTEST AGAINST "MUD SLINGERS" OF NEW YORK: THE CURIOUS STATUE, "THE DEFEAT OF SLANDER."

New York, like every other great city, finds slander prevalent in all classes of society, and again, like all other great cities, does not relish the state of affairs. Hence the erection of this powerful statue by a private association.

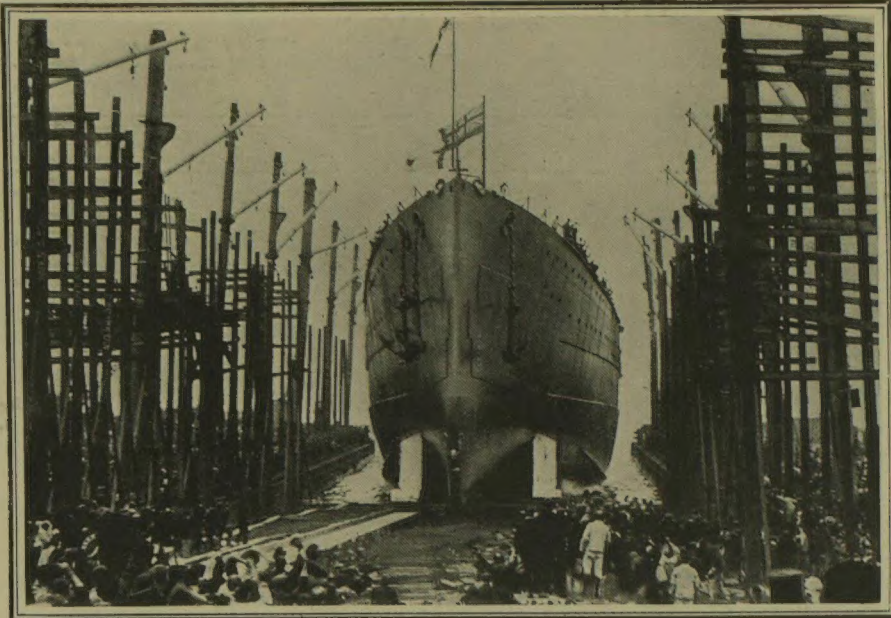
a native of Rubiana, New Georgia, in the Solomon Islands, it may be of interest to mention the custom of head-hunting practised by the natives of those islands. It is said to be partly connected with their religion, but the methods of hunting vary considerably. "At some



Photo. L. N. A.

SETTING FREE BRITAIN'S LARGEST WAR-SHIP: LADY LOREBURN CUTTING THE CORD WITH CHISEL AND MALLET.

The great vessel was christened and launched by Lady Loreburn, wife of the Lord Chancellor. Just before the christening, a telegram was received from the officers of the 3600-ton "Indefatigable" that is already on the effective list. This read: "H.M.S. 'Indefatigable,' St. Lucia, to Lady Loreburn, Devonport Dockyard. Success to our baby sister."



THE TWELFTH BRITISH WAR-SHIP OF THE "DREADNOUGHT" PERIOD: H.M. BATTLESHIP-CRUISER "INDEFATIGABLE" TAKING THE WATER.

Thirty thousand people witnessed the launch, which took place at Devonport Dockyard on Thursday of last week. The new war-ship is sixty feet longer than those of the "Invincible" class—that is to say, she has a length of 590 feet. Her engines will develop 45,000 h.p.; and her nominal speed is twenty-five knots. Her eight 12-in. guns will be so placed that they will be able to discharge a collective broadside of 6000 lb. of metal. Electricity will play a greater part in her working than it has in any previous war-ship.

of all the natives he could catch. The heads were decorated, and put in the large canoe-house and around it.

The Samson and Hercules House.

We regret to find that in our double-page illustration last week of the King's visit to Norwich, a mistake was made in the name of the building which his Majesty's carriage was represented as passing. Our Artist, being a stranger to Norwich, was misled by a notice into thinking that this building was the Strangers' Hall. It was, however, in reality, another ancient and historic building, called the Samson and Hercules House, so named from

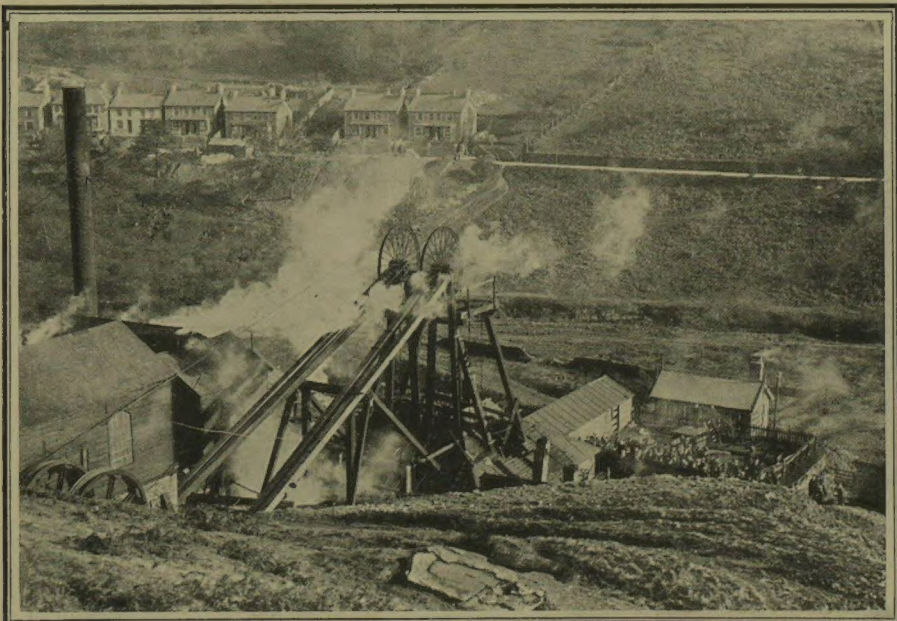


Photo. Rel.

PRESENTED TO THE FIRST AVIATOR TO FLY OVER PARIS: THE LARGE GOLD MEDAL OF THE AERO CLUB OF FRANCE.

The Aero Club of France arranged to celebrate the Comte de Lambert's remarkable flight over Paris by giving a banquet in his honour on Thursday last, at the Palais d'Orsay, and by presenting to the aviator its large gold medal.

two figures on either side of the door. This was once the residence of Sir John Fastoff. It is now occupied by the antique-furniture business of Mr. George Cubitt, for many years a member of the City Council, and generally known as a popular citizen of Norwich.



THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN WHICH THIRTY LIVES WERE LOST: THE SCENE AT THE PIT-HEAD AFTER THE DISASTER AT THE DARRAN PIT, NEAR BARGOED, SOUTH WALES.

At the time of the explosion, forty men were in the pit. Fifteen of them escaped. Thus twenty-five lives were lost; and to these, most unfortunately, were added five of the rescue-party. The force of the explosion was very great.



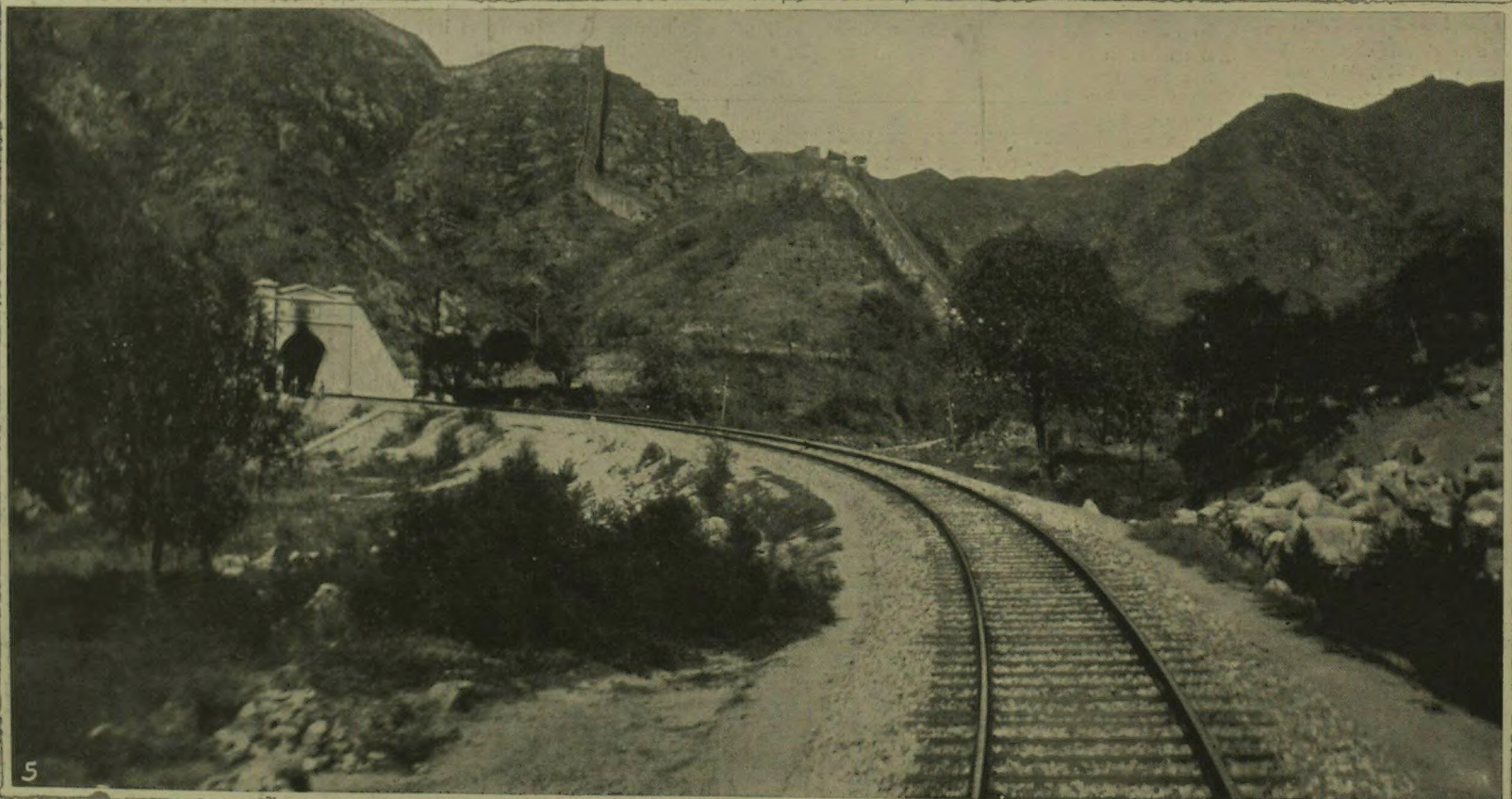
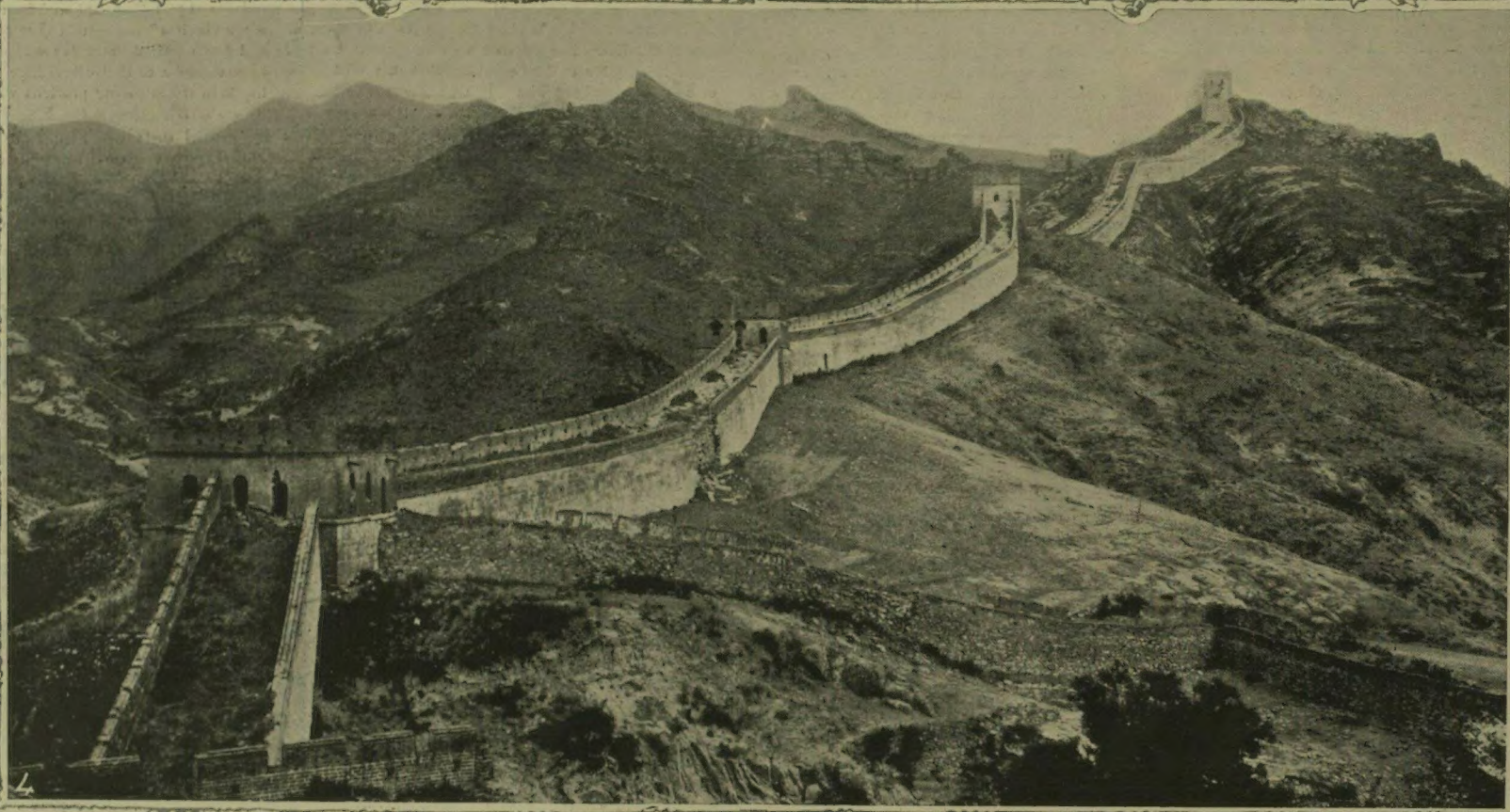
Photo. Topical.

DEATH ESCAPED ALMOST BY A MIRACLE: ONE OF THE RESCUE-PARTY BROUGHT TO SAFETY IN A STATE OF EXHAUSTION AFTER THE DISASTER AT THE DARRAN PIT.

The disaster, like all mine disasters, had its heroes, and magnificent work was done by the rescue-party. Indeed, five of one rescue-party lost their lives, while others escaped almost by miracles. Not only miners but officials of the mine did all that was possible to save life.

DISTURBING THE EARTH-DRAGON'S SLEEP: AN ALL-CHINESE LINE.

CHINA'S CHEAP RAILWAY—FROM PEKIN TO KALGAN.



1. THE RESULT OF WORK THAT MUST HAVE DISTURBED THE EARTH-DRAGON: LOOKING OUT OF ONE OF THE TUNNELS OF THE NEW ALL-CHINESE RAILWAY.

2. AN ENGINE THAT PUSHES CARRIAGES INSTEAD OF DRAWING THEM: A LOCOMOTIVE THAT DRIVES NINE PASSENGER-CARRIAGES UP A GRADE OF ONE IN THIRTY.

3. ON CHINA'S CHEAP RAILWAY: A TUNNEL ON THE LINE FROM PEKIN TO KALGAN.

4. BURROWED UNDER BY THE CONSTRUCTORS OF THE LINE: THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA, UNDER WHICH THE RAILWAY PASSES AT NAN K'OU.

5. THE OLD CIVILISATION AND THE NEW: THE RAILWAY PASSING BY A BRANCH OF THE GREAT WALL, THE EIGHTEEN-HUNDRED-MILE STRUCTURE BUILT BETWEEN 214 AND 204 B.C.

In the days of not so very long ago, mining was stopped in one district of China in answer to a petition to the Throne which argued that burrowing into the ground would disturb the Earth-
Dragon. At about the same time, the spire of a church was a most unpopular thing, the natives believing that the Air-Dragon was incommoded by it. Everything is altered now. China
is wide-awake, and modernising herself with extraordinary energy, ability, and rapidity. The Pekin-Kalgan Railway, which was opened on the 2nd of last month, is a striking sign of the
new spirit. It was designed and built by Chinese, without the help of European engineers, and was paid for by the Chinese out of the profits of the Imperial Railways of North China.
The enterprise is the more remarkable in that, even to-day, many Chinese regard railways as constructed chiefly for the monetary benefit of the "foreign devil," and as a prelude to an
occupation of their Empire. Further, the line was made cheaply, a sign that the "graft" system is on the wane in the Far East.

THE FATES AT THE GATE OF A CITY OF THE DEAD.

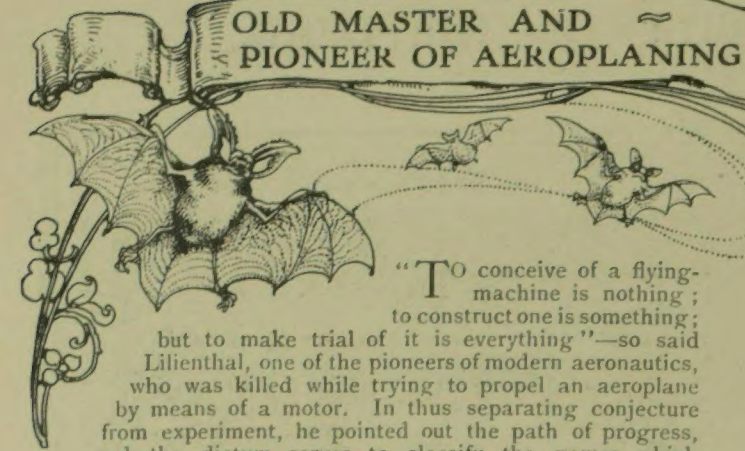
DRAWN BY RICCARDO PELLEGRINI.



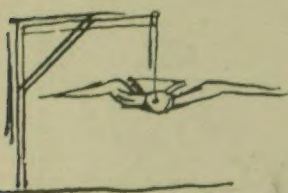
ON THEIR WAY TO MOW AND BURN THE GRASS OF THE CEMETERY; A STRANGE ALL SOULS' DAY CUSTOM IN ITALY.

On All Souls' Day a strange ceremony takes place at Terra Levantina, Lombardy. Three women, representing the Fates, and a man representing the chief of the people, dressed in the costume of bygone days, go together to the cemetery. There, as a first rite, the "Fates" sing and recite prayers, and offer flowers. As a second rite, they mow the grass, which is afterwards fired by the chief of the people. Round the blaze, those attending the ceremonies recite prayers and psalms. The cemetery is situated on a marsh, and the people come to it in barges filled with flowers and candles.

OLD MASTER AND PIONEER OF AEROPLANING



"TO conceive of a flying-machine is nothing; to construct one is something; but to make trial of it is everything"—so said Lilienthal, one of the pioneers of modern aeronautics, who was killed while trying to propel an aeroplane by means of a motor. In thus separating conjecture from experiment, he pointed out the path of progress, and the dictum serves to classify the names which figure in the history of the discovery. The notion of flying has always been "in the air," probably since the first man saw the first bird. The conception is a trite one in imaginative literature, and the attempt itself is as old as Dædalus, if we may credit the testimony of Pausanias and Ovid. In the Middle Ages dynamics was hardly an exact science, and attempts to fly with rudimentary apparatus of wings were not infrequent. The inventor often showed his own faith in his powers by starting to fly from the top of a high tower. When, under these circumstances, the Benedictine Oliver of Malmesbury was picked up with both his legs broken, he attributed his misfortunes entirely to the fact that, having fitted on wings like those of a bird, he had forgotten to attach a tail before starting. This is the spirit which leads to discovery, and but for a variety of circumstances men would doubtless have discovered the art centuries ago. The field of Leonardo's speculations in matters of natural and applied science was so wide that it is no way surprising to find that the subject of artificial flight is considered in great detail in his manuscripts. His conclusions upon the subject did not become known generally, and apparently they had very little effect upon contemporary thought; but the same



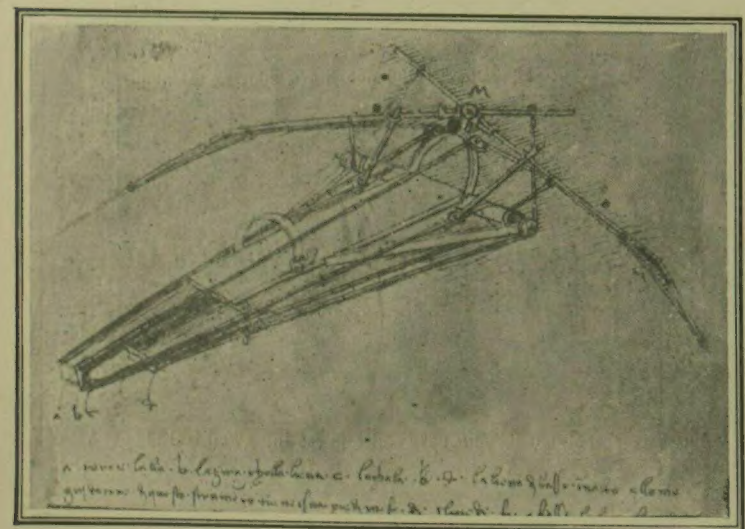
AN EXPERIMENT MADE BY LEONARDO DA VINCI: DETERMINING THE CENTRE OF GRAVITY OF A BIRD.

may also be said of his researches and discoveries in anatomy, in embryology, in geology, and in physics. His influence has been far greater in the nineteenth century, when the content of his manuscripts became known, than in any of the three centuries which preceded it. Great as was his celebrity in his lifetime, he is nevertheless among the select number who, in the words of Landor, have "dined late." The progress of human thought has served to confirm the truth of his speculations and the results attained by his researches. How little these were known to his contemporaries is illustrated by the fact that only one of them mentions his study of artificial flight. The reference occurs in the "De Subtilitate" of Jerome Cardan, physician, philosopher, and charlatan, who visited England and cast a horoscope for Edward VI. His notice reads laconically: "Leonardo da Vinci also attempted to fly, but it was not successful; he was a great painter." The inference, perhaps, is the same as that expressed more plainly by Vasari when referring to any of these mechanical pursuits—that the cobbler should stick to his last.

The only reference to an actual attempt at flight in Leonardo's manuscripts is found on the cover of his treatise, "On the Flight of Birds." It was probably in 1505, when Leonardo was at Fiesole, and the flight to which it refers was apparently a descent which he intended to make from a peak of Monte Ceceri, the mountain to the south-east of Fiesole. The meaning of "cecero" is "swan," and Leonardo uses the word somewhat enigmatically to refer, apparently, both to the bird and to the mountain.

"The great bird will take its first flight upon the back of the great swan, filling the whole world with amazement, and filling all records with its fame; and it will bring eternal glory to the nest where it was born."

Perhaps it was the memory of this attempt, which presumably was unsuccessful, that inspired the reflection in Manuscript B of the Institut de France:



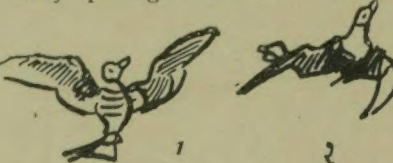
"SUCH AN INSTRUMENT CONSTRUCTED BY MAN IS LACKING IN NOTHING EXCEPT THE LIFE OF THE BIRD": A FLYING-MACHINE INVENTED BY LEONARDO DA VINCI.



LEONARDO DA VINCI (BY HIMSELF). Reproduced from Mr. Edward McCurdy's "Leonardo da Vinci's Note-Books" by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Duckworth and Co.

"Try the machine over the water, so that if you fall you will do no harm."

The subject is treated of in many passages in the "Codice



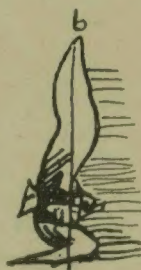
OBSERVED BY LEONARDO DA VINCI: A BIRD TENDING TO FALL; AND A BIRD ASCENDING.

Atlantico" at Milan, in the manuscripts of the Institut de France, and in the treatise "On the Flight of Birds." His method is that of the practical mechanician.

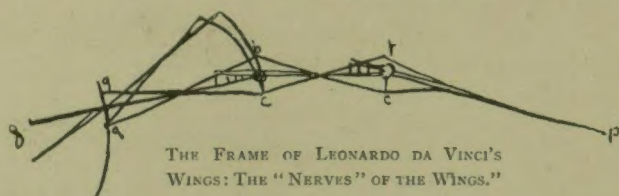
If his short of us to re-the mathe-shew clearly ciples which it structed. searches very lines. er it "lighter air" or than air," and the manner of the flight, *le vol ramé* or *le vol plané*—questions of recent debate—these form the first subjects of the inquiry.

Flight is natural, and it is natural to bodies heavier than air. It is by study of flight as

notes fall enabling construct chine, very the prin-up on was con-The re-are upon modern Wheth-should be t h a n "heavier



A BIRD RESISTING THE WIND.



THE FRAME OF LEONARDO DA VINCI'S WINGS: THE "NERVES" OF THE WINGS.

manifested in nature that we are able to deduce its principles. "I have divided the treatise on birds," he says, "into four books; of which the first treats of their flight by beating their wings, the second of flight without beating the wings and with the help of the wind; the third of flight in general, such as that of birds, bats, fishes, animals, and insects; the last of the mechanism of this movement."

He describes in detail the structure of the wings of various birds, and the manner in which they use them to travel against the wind; how they regulate their descent by means of them, how they turn in circles by beating one wing repeatedly, and how they check their speed by opening and spreading the tail. He discusses the resistance of the air, and shows how, when a bird has its wings spread out and its head somewhat raised, it cannot drop perpendicularly, but must descend in a slanting line, the direction of which will be changed by every tiny movement of wings or tail.

LEONARDO DA VINCI AND MAN'S FLIGHT

The analogy from nature to the problem before him is stated with admirable succinctness: "A bird is an instrument working according to mathematical law, which instrument it is within the capacity of man to reproduce with all its movements, but not with a corresponding degree of strength, though it is deficient only in the power of maintaining equilibrium. We may therefore say that such an instrument constructed by man is lacking in nothing except the life of the bird, and this life must needs be supplied from that of man."

After passing in review the various creatures which fly, he finally selects the bat as his model, because the membranes serve to bind together the framework of the wings and are not penetrated by the air.

The deficiency of power to maintain equilibrium was the question which Lilienthal and M. Santos-Dumont found to present most difficulty in their experiments. Leonardo seeks to remedy it by directing that the man, when flying, should stand free from the waist upwards, so as to be able to balance himself as he does in a boat, in order that his centre of gravity and that of the machine may counter-balance each other, and change as necessity demands, with the change of its centre of resistance.

Leonardo admits that the muscles and the sinews of birds are incomparably more powerful than those of man, but he argues that this great strength gives the bird a reserve of power, which enables it to fly very fast or very high, or to bear in its talons a weight as heavy as itself. But, as he recognises, man's lack of power to apply a degree of strength corresponding to that of the bird, to work the instrument which he creates, is the real reason of the failure of all attempts at artificial flight over any considerable distance without the introduction of motive-power. He sought also to provide the remedy, and it is in this that his work was most in advance of his time.

He devised a screw to turn on a vertical axis and act as a propeller. The sketch of it occurs in Manuscript B of the Institut (f. 83, verso). Accompanying it are notes as to materials and dimensions. The outer circumference of the screw is to be of wire, of the width of a rope, and from the circle to the centre is to be eight cubits.

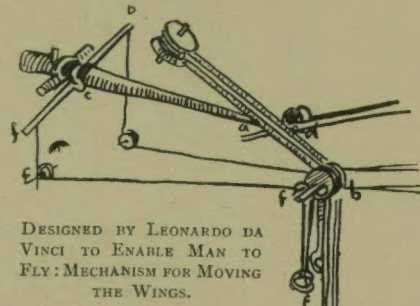
"I find," he says, "that if this instrument made with a screw is well made—that is to say, made of linen, of which the pores are stopped up with starch—and is turned swiftly, the

said screw will revolve in the air, and it will rise high."

The framework is to be constructed of long, thick cane. He also suggests the making of a small cardboard model, with the axis formed of fine iron wire twisted by force, which, as it springs back, will turn the screw.

The mention of the screw as a propeller proves how very near Leonardo's researches took him to the methods by which success has now been attained. He lacked only a knowledge of a light motor, with petrol to turn the screw, in order to have anticipated the construction of the modern aeroplane.

EDWARD MCCURDY.



DESIGNED BY LEONARDO DA VINCI TO ENABLE MAN TO FLY: MECHANISM FOR MOVING THE WINGS.



THE MODEL SELECTED BY LEONARDO DA VINCI FOR HIS FLYING-MACHINE: THE BAT, CHOSEN BECAUSE THE MEMBRANES SERVE TO BIND TOGETHER THE FRAMEWORK OF THE WINGS, AND ARE NOT PENETRATED BY THE AIR.



"THE GREAT BIRD . . . WILL BRING ETERNAL GLORY TO THE NEST WHERE IT WAS BORN": A WING OF A FLYING-MACHINE INVENTED BY LEONARDO DA VINCI.

THE AVIATOR WHO HAS FLOWN HALF THE DISTANCE TO MANCHESTER.

MAKER OF A NINETY-FIVE MILE FLIGHT: M. PAULHAN AT BROOKLANDS.



1. WELL ABOVE THE TREE-TOPS: M. PAULHAN FLYING AT A HEIGHT OF SOME 700 FEET, AT BROOKLANDS.
2. AWAITING ITS MASTER'S PLEASURE: M. PAULHAN'S FARMAN BIPLANE, "LE GYPAËTE," AT BROOKLANDS.

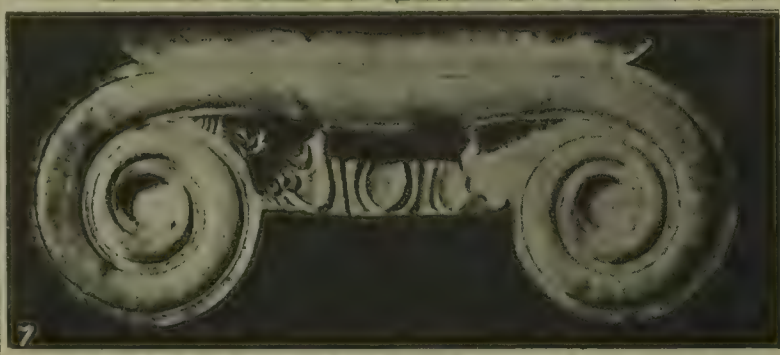
3. FINAL PRECAUTIONS BEFORE A START: HOLDING THE MACHINE WHILE M. PAULHAN TESTS HIS ENGINE.
4. A "SPEED" TEST FOR THE WIND: FIXING THE ANEMOMETER.

5. A "MOTOR TRAC" CONVERTED INTO AN AERODROME M. PAULHAN FLYING OVER THE RACING TRACK AT BROOKLANDS.

At the famous Brooklands motor race-course, Londoners have had an opportunity of seeing with their own eyes and within easy distance of their own homes an exhibition of that science of aviation about which they have lately read so much. M. Louis Paulhan during his flights at Brooklands performed three very remarkable feats. The first was his reaching a height in the air of over 700 feet. The second was his daring glide from a height of 300 feet. The third feat was his long flight of ninety-five miles, which beat all previous flying records in England. The significance of his remark on descending—"Well, mon ami, I have been to Rugby at any rate"—is that ninety-five miles is well over the distance from London to Rugby, and Rugby is about half-way to Manchester, to which M. Paulhan hopes to fly one day. Many owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Holt Thomas, who arranged the meeting.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL HALFTONES, AND OTHERS.

FROM NEPTUNE'S MUSEUM: ART TREASURES FROM BENEATH THE SEA.



1. DESIGNED FOR A BUILDING OF SOME 2000 YEARS AGO: RAISING AN ANCIENT MARBLE CAPITAL FROM THE SEA.

2. RECOVERED FROM A VESSEL CONTAINING "SLEEPING GIANTS": A MARBLE BAS-RELIEF ILLUSTRATING A FUNERAL BANQUET.

3. A TRUE TREASURE OF THE DEEP: A FRAGMENT OF A MARBLE VASE, SHOWING A DANCING MENAD.

4. A GOD OF WINE FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA: A HEAD OF DIONYSUS ON A HERMES PILLAR.

5. A STATUE WHOSE HEAD HELD OIL: A BRONZE FIGURE HOLDING A LAMP. 6. BELIEVED TO BE A REPLICA OF A WORK BY PRAXITELES: A BRONZE STATUE OF EROS.

7. ONE OF MANY RECOVERED FROM THE SEA: A MARBLE CAPITAL.

These art treasures taken from Neptune's museum were recovered from a vessel that was wrecked about two thousand years ago, some five miles from the Tunisian port of Mahdea (between Sousse and Sfax). When she went down the ship was carrying a cargo of sculptures in marble and bronze, evidently intended for a building then in course of erection, a cargo that included some sixty white marble columns, surrounded by Corinthian and Ionic capitals, various carved blocks, and a number of statues. Amongst the art treasures recovered were a bronze statue of Eros, believed to be a replica of a work by Praxiteles; a statuette holding a lamp, whose head was a receptacle for oil; and a head of Dionysus on a Hermes pillar bearing the sculptor's name, Boethus of Chalcidion, who is mentioned by Pliny and other writers. The wreck consisted of the hull of a vessel and was found by divers seeking sponges, who regarded it with awe and announced that it contained "sleeping giants." The ship itself was about 97 feet long and 26 feet wide. The treasures were recovered by M. Merlin, a member of the Society for the Preservation of Tunisian Antiquities. Those objects that were surrounded by mud were well preserved; those exposed to the water had deteriorated much.

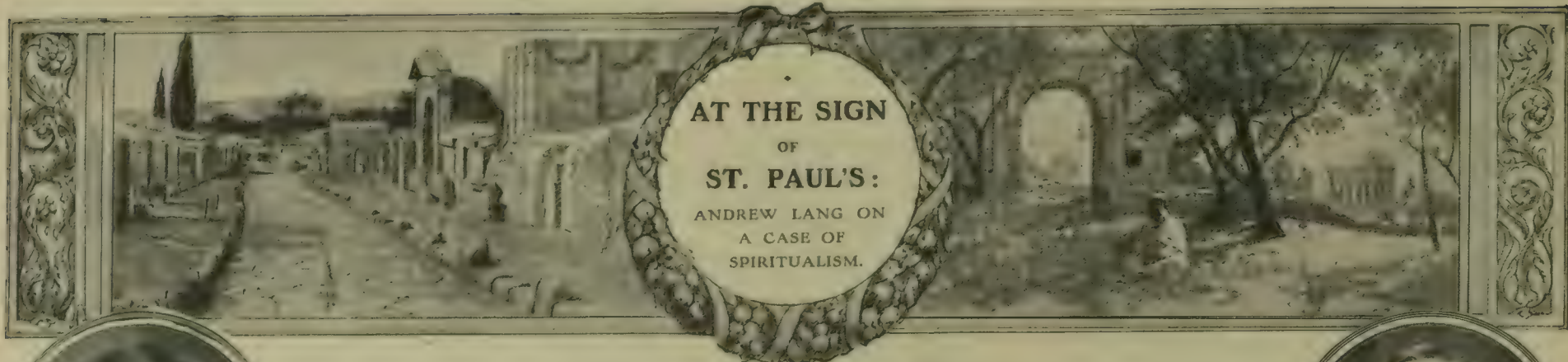
AFTER STRIKING OIL: CAPPING A SPOUTER.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO.



STOPPING THE RUSH OF OIL FROM A WELL: A WORKMAN, IN AN OIL AND GAS PROOF DRESS, FIXING A CAP

It is often necessary to bore to a depth of over a thousand feet before oil is struck. From many wells the oil has to be pumped; from others it gushes upwards through the iron piping with a force that sends it to a height that may be anything up to six hundred feet or more. The latter form of well is called a spouter. Obviously, when a well spouts, much oil would be wasted if the flow were not controlled. Therefore, the operation known as "capping" comes into play. A workman, clad in an oil and gas proof dress that resembles that of a diver, and is fitted with the usual long air-tube, approaches the well from which the oil is gushing, and fixes a cap fitted with a "gate valve" to the pipe, thus arresting the flow. Then a branch connection pipe is fitted, for the conveyance of the oil to the reservoirs. The gas given off by spouters causes all silver within a radius of twenty miles to turn black.



Photo, Corbett.
MRS. T. BAILLIE-SAUNDERS,
Author of a new Novel, "Ilitany Lane,"
which will probably be Dramatised.

Research; but that essay is, at all events, more amusing than most novels.

Mrs. Piper is a lady who falls into a trance, and then either writes or speaks messages purporting to come from the spirit of the late Dr. Hodgson, the Secretary of the American S.P.R. It is pretty to see how Mr. James arrays all the reasons for and against the validity of the theory that Dr. Hodgson has anything to do with these messages. "Hodgson" expresses himself in a boisterous, humorous way, very like himself; but, then, Mrs. Piper knew his way. "Hodgson" reveals many things, often too private to

be printed, which Hodgson knew. But these may be "lucky chance hits," or may have reached common gossip, or the "sitters" may have unintentionally given hints (a shorthand reporter takes down all that is said), or Mrs. Piper's memory may retain things told her by Hodgson. All these are normal explanations. Or, again, she may tap the minds of persons present by telepathy, or may be in touch with some "cosmic memory" of facts, or, finally, in touch with *feu* Hodgson.

PUSSY'S PUNISHMENT: "SHE WOULD THROW HER INTO THE DITCH."

This little Japanese maiden had caught a cat cruelly killing a bird, and resolved to punish it by throwing it into a ditch, but she was prevented by a young American boy who chanced to pass by.

Reproduced from "Little Sister Snow," by the Author of "The Lady of the Decoration," Illustrated in Colour by G. Kataoka. By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

or may be in touch with some "cosmic memory" of facts, or, finally, in touch with *feu* Hodgson.

Hodgson died suddenly, after playing fives at a club, on Dec. 20, 1905. On Dec. 28, a shadowy entity called "Rector" wrote, by Mrs. Piper's hand, that Hodgson was with him, holding in his hand a ring. A ring had been given to him on his fiftieth birthday by a lady named Mrs. Lyman (pseudonym), and only Hodgson and she knew who gave the ring.

On Jan. 16, the hand wrote for "Hodgson," "Give ring back to Margaret B—." Now Margaret is not Mrs. Lyman's name. "Hodgson" was told that the ring had not been found, and he said that the undertaker had got it, which was a mere suspicion of his own.

On Jan. 25 Mrs. Lyman came to Mrs. Piper, whose hand began to write about "the ring which you gave me. Two palm-leaves joining each other. Greek." The ring had palm-leaves, as Mrs. Piper must have known. What "Greek" meant does not appear. Mrs. Lyman asked, "Where is it now?" and Hodgson first said, "They took it off my finger," and then, "It was in my pocket." He explained that he at first said, "Give it to Margaret B—," because she would restore it to Mrs. Lyman, and people would not know that she was the donor. (In life Hodgson was curiously secretive.)

Later Mrs. Lyman asked Hodgson if he had worn the ring on the day of his death. He said "Yes," and that, before playing fives, he put it in his waistcoat pocket. Two months later the



BY A JAPANESE ARTIST WHO PREFERRED NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE TO ROME: THE PALACE OF THE CAESARS.

Mr. Yoshio Markino, who painted the above picture, first wrote of Rome, "I am rather disappointed with Rome. . . . I went to Monte Pincio yesterday. It was a little rainy; the effect was awfully bad. I prefer Newcastle-on-Tyne far better." Then Mr. Markino was alone. Friends joined him, and his mood changed. "I wagged the tail, and jumped with joy," he wrote later.

THE CULT OF JAPANESE ART IN ENGLISH BOOKS: SOME REMARKABLE ILLUSTRATIONS.

(SEE REVIEWS ON ANOTHER PAGE.)



"A GRAVE AMONG THE ETERNAL": THE TOMB OF KEATS AT ROME. "Perhaps the place where I paid my sincerest homage," writes Mr. Yoshio Markino, "was Keats' grave. Some six years ago, while I was struggling for my daily bread in one of the lodging houses at Brixton, my Japanese poet friend, Yone Noguchi, arrived, and he stayed with me. . . . He told me all about the most pathetic history of Keats." This and the Picture of the Palace of the Caesars are reproduced from "The Colour of Rome," Illustrated by Yoshio Markino. By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

ring was found in Hodgson's waistcoat pocket, "which had been too carelessly explored for it."

Now did Mrs. Piper guess that this was a likely place to find the ring; or is the confusion of suspicion and then a clear revival of memory just what might occur in the case of any man who had lost a ring, and was trying to revive his recollections as to his doings with the ring?

Mr. James himself asked "Hodgson" if he remembered any incidents in playing with the children at the Putnams' camp on the Adirondacks. He was thinking of what he calls a "pitfall," perhaps a booby-trap. "Hodgson" replied, "Do you remember, what is that name, Elizabeth Putnam? She came in, and I was sitting in a chair before the fire, and she crept up behind me, put her hands over my eyes, and said 'Who is it?' And do you remember what my answer was?"

Mr. James said, "Let me see if you remember it as I do."

"I said, 'Well, it feels like Elizabeth Putnam, but it sounds like —'"

"Hodgson," remembered, but dimly.

The child was Martha Putnam, and his reply was, "It sounds like Martha, but it feels like Henry Bowditch," who is a very heavy man. The child had sat down on his shoulders. In his reply he had transposed "feels" and "sounds."

He did later remember Bowditch's name, with no hint from Mr. James, but had lost the name of Martha. How many living people "can never remember names"?

Mrs. James asked "Hodgson" if he remembered what happened in her library when he was "arguing with Margie." She had not finished her question when Mrs. Piper's hand became a fist, shaken at her, and Hodgson replied, "Yes, I did *this* in her face. I couldn't help it. She was so impossible to move. It was wrong of me, but I couldn't help it." Margie had been defending the genuineness of a case of spiritual slate-writing, in which the living Hodgson disbelieved.

A set of eleven of these incidents, says Mr. James, "on the whole make on me the impression of being supernatural," and he would like to know how they impress people who have never glanced at such matters, or who "consider the subject in general to be pure 'rot' or 'bosh.'"

I have been in the way of thinking that this kind of dealing with mediums is very disgusting bosh, but now—?



Photo, Lafayette.
MR. MAX PEMBERTON,
Whose new Story, "The Fortunate Prisoner," has been Published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.



MAKING "WHAT THAT FUNNY 'MERICA CALL BREAKFAST": YUKI SAN BUSY.

Yuki San fell in love with the young American when he came to Japan again after he was grown up, but kept her love a secret. She is here making his breakfast on the morning of his departure.

Reproduced from "Little Sister Snow," by the Author of "The Lady of the Decoration," Illustrated in Colour by G. Kataoka. By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

BETTER HAVE AMULETS THAN MANY MEN: GUARDED BY ORNAMENTS.

DRAWN BY NORMAN H. HARDY.



THE HEAD-HUNTER: A NATIVE OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS WEARING CHARMS AGAINST DEATH AND THOSE WHO DWELL IN SACRED PLACES.

Our Drawing shows a native of Rubiana, New Georgia, British Solomon Islands, a head-hunter who remarked in a friendly way to our Artist, "You belonged to no good fella kaikai" (no good to eat). On his head he wears a sun-shade, a crownless hat made of grasses. His hair is turned to a bright yellow by means of lime. The lobes of the ear pass round the large wooden ear-ornaments. The amulet worn round the neck and bearing a fretted representation of a frigate-bird, invites the protection of a spirit called Ponda while its wearer is passing sacred places in a canoe. The large ornament worn hanging from the neck is a sign of chieftainship, and is believed to safeguard its owner's life. It is known as "Bakhia," and is made of a very fine piece of Tridacna shell. The "strap" by which it is suspended is of grass that has been stained crimson; on the lower part of the ring is a fringe of opossum teeth and rings. The method of working the grass over about one-third of the ring is known amongst sailors as "Elliott's eye." Details as to head-hunting will be found on our "World's News" page.

ART · MUSIC · and · the · DRAMA ·



Photo. Dover Street Studios.

MISS MAY BLAYNEY,

Who has made a great hit as Julie Alardy, the heroine of "The Little Damsel," at Wyndham's Theatre.

Angeren's work has a disconcerting way with it: it makes us, for the time being at any rate, impatient of many memories in oils. We almost are given to wonder, before these Dutch etchings of flowers, why Fantin, and the whole flower-piece school, gave so much time to the paraphernalia of paint when the good clean scratches of a needle upon copper can be so miraculously expressive.

The new etcher's sunflowers are particularly remarkable; for they are radiant almost as in the life, with strident dark centres; and they stand, great, untidy, monumental blossoms—the plates are much above the usual size of etchings—with petals dripping light and colour. His lilies are more gracious, but they too are bold and vigorous in their own white way. It is a trick of every lover of the graver's art to boast the divers colours that a sheet of plain paper scored with black lines may render to the understanding. His claim is less fantastic than the poet Rimbaud's, who matched each vowel with a tint; for the whole range of light, that "queen of colours," with each different quality of density and clarity, and the many various manners in which it falls and casts its shadows, may be recorded by the ingenious etcher. This carries us very nearly into the region of actual colour, and when we know which tints we are expected to see conjured up on a particular plate, it is easy to imagine a set of ghostly hues drop into their places. In looking at Mr. Derkzen-van Angeren's sunflowers, for instance, we could almost vouch for great patches of yellow glinting on his page.

ART NOTES.

SEEING that the modern Dutch painters have had to the full their share of recognition in this country, it is strange that a Dutch etcher should take us unawares, arriving at a most masterly maturity before we had so much as heard his name. Mr. Paterson's exhibition of the etched work of Mr. Anton Derkzen van Angeren is, we believe, the first of its kind in England. Why, we ask in the presence of some fifty prints, does young Holland ever paint if young Holland can etch like this? Indeed, Mr. Derkzen-van-



THE MOST-DISCUSSED CHILD-DANCER OF THE MOMENT: MISS MARY GLYNN.

Miss Glynn has been appearing in the first act of "The Merry Peasant" with so much success that the musical comedy (which is being given at the Strand) is to be altered, that she may be seen in the second act also.

But then the sunflower has never made a secret of its yellow, and so we waste no time beating about for blues or browns or pinks in the print.

MUSIC.

HOW far can bad weather affect the playing of great artists? The question has a special significance just now, for last week two of the greatest soloists of our day, Eugene Ysaie and Vladimir de Pachmann, appeared at the Queen's Hall; one on Tuesday and the other on Wednesday, at a time when the weather was at its worst, and there were *cognoscenti* who declared roundly that neither artist was at his best. Yet both the violinist and the pianist played superbly. Ysaie's playing was as remarkable as ever for the organ-like tone, the splendour of a restrained tech-



Photo. Russell.

MR. JOSEPH HOLBROOKE,

Composer of "Pierrot and Pierrette," a two-act English opera to be produced at the Afternoon Theatre (His Majesty's) on Nov. 11.

nique, the perfection of insight—in short, the grand classical manner. It is so hard to express in words the impression that such an artist as Ysaie makes upon his audience. There are many men who strive with masterpieces and overcome them; Ysaie alone seems to stand on a level with the composer. It is his peculiar power to express what we may imagine was in the master mind that first set the music down; to interpret the message with a facility, a dignity, and an assurance that leave no room for doubt or uncertainty in the minds of those who listen.

As it is with M. Ysaie, so it is with M. de Pachmann, whose recital, "the last for a considerable time," was so crowded that even the orchestra was required, and the pianist was able to turn to his nearest admirers and explain how victories are won. We have plenty of interpreters of Chopin, but there is only one Pachmann, only one living man who can translate into terms of sound the wayward, glittering, emotional genius of his countryman. He may have been a little less exuberant than at other times; the weather may have subdued some of his spirit; but he treated Chopin's various moods with an intimate mastery over them all that must have astonished those who have heard him play a score or half a hundred times. There is no chance of accounting for M. de Pachmann's interpretative genius; it is peculiarly his own, like the call of a bird or the song of a poet. One can but hope that the "considerable time" will prove quite inconsiderable, after all.



THE MODERN MORALITY PLAY: "THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE," AT THE ADELPHI. The chief character in "The Servant in the House" is to Mr. Rann Kennedy's play what The Stranger was to "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." He is called Manson—a significant name.

One of the pleasures of the fourth Goupil Salon is Mr. William Nicholson's "Still Life." His place among painters is that of the essayist among authors: he has wit and delicacy and a way of setting some trivial thing upon a pedestal and making it suggestive of a whole world of graver matters. A curtain, a china figure, a cloud, and very little colour suffice. We look at them on Mr. Nicholson's canvas, and flatter ourselves that we are in good company, and dream of rivers and courts, wine and philosophies.

There are many good things in the Goupil Salon; M. Le Sidaner contributing two important landscapes, M. Blanche delightfully deft interiors, Mr. Coburn, the camera's ambassador to the court of painting, a series of admirable photographs of London, and Mr. Orpen three portraits which will give delight to his admirers. E. M.



Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.

SIR WALTER RALEGH SCRATCHES ON QUEEN ELIZABETH'S MIRROR, "FAIN WOULD I CLIMB BUT THAT I FEAR TO FALL."

Miss Lilian Braithwaite as Elizabeth Throgmorton, and Mr. Lewis Waller as Raleigh, in "Sir Walter Raleigh," at the Lyric.



Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.

QUEEN ELIZABETH DISCOVERS THE LINES SCRATCHED ON HER MIRROR BY HER FAVOURITE RALEGH, AND READS WITH INTEREST.

Miss Winifred Emery as Queen Elizabeth, and Mr. Lewis Waller as Raleigh, in "Sir Walter Raleigh," at the Lyric.

THE KING AND QUEEN AS "PITTITES."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



*Royal
Theatre-Going:
Its Latest Phase.*

IS THE OLD ROYAL BOX DOOMED? THEIR MAJESTIES IN THE PIT OF A THEATRE.

Some while ago, the authorities of Drury Lane, wishing to give the King and Queen the best possible view of the spectacular effects in one of their dramas, built for their Majesties a special box that had place in the pit, immediately behind the back row of stalls, feeling that they could see better from there than from the royal side-box. The experiment was repeated the other day when the Queen, accompanied by the Queen of Norway and Princess Victoria, went to see "The Whip." Sir Herbert Tree, on one occasion, also accommodated his royal visitors in a specially erected box that occupied part of the pit and part of the stalls of His Majesty's. Can this mean that the old Royal Box, giving a side-view of the stage, will be abolished? Our illustration does not depict a specific occasion. It shows the "Royal Box" as set in the pit of Drury Lane.

THE ARBITERS OF ART: JUDGES FROM WHOSE DECISION THERE IS NO APPEAL.



SIR HUBERT VON HERKOMER'S FAMOUS PICTURE: "THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY."

We reproduce Sir Hubert von Herkomer's painting of "The Council of the Royal Academy," that body which, amongst other duties, has to select the pictures to be hung at the annual exhibition. The work, it will be recalled, was one of the great features of the Exhibition of 1907. A photogravure reproduction of it is to be published by Mr. Franz Hanfstaengl, who, by special request of the artist, is to pay an exceptionally high royalty, which will be handed over intact to the funds of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. In view of this arrangement, all the members of the group have consented to sign the artist's proofs. All particulars can be obtained from Mr. Hanfstaengl, at 16, Pall Mall East. In the group are Sir Edward J. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy; Mr. Ernest Crofts, Keeper:

Sir Hubert von Herkomer; and Messrs. B. W. Leader, J. Seymour Lucas, David Murray, Walter William Oules, Briton Riviere, John S. Sargent, Solomon J. Solomon, John M. Swan, Thomas Brock, Thomas G. Jackson, and Mr. Fred. A. Eaton, Secretary to the Council. It is worth while noting, perhaps, that the Royal Academy of Arts was founded by George III. in 1768, and that Sir Joshua Reynolds was its first President. The Council, which is the governing body, is made up of ten Academicians, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year. The President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer are ex-officio members. All alterations in the laws that the Council may make have to be passed by a General Assembly of all the Academicians and by the Sovereign before they can come into use.

LITERATURE



LORNA DOONE-

"Across Papua."

In August 1906, after some discussion in the Federal Parliament of the Government appointed

As a rule, officials do not turn aside from the straight and narrow way of officialdom, and the writers of travel-books are often irresponsible impressionists. But in the volume under notice the qualities that make an official report valuable lend distinction to a narrative that is designed to amuse rather than to instruct, and may be said to fulfil its function admirably. Colonel Mackay has already

their leave in travelling about the world, thus finding their pleasure in adding to their professional repute. But they do not all write books about their

HEADS OF FAMOUS PUBLISHING HOUSES.—NO. XXVII.—MR. LAURIE MAGNUS.

Joint Managing Director of Messrs. George Routledge and Sons, [LONDON.]

Australian Commonwealth, the Government appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the conditions, including the methods of government, of the territory now known as British New Guinea, and the best means for their improvement. Colonel Kenneth Mackay was invited to act as chairman of the Commission, of which the other members were Mr. W. E. Parry-Okeden, I.S.O., ex-Chief Commissioner of Police in Queensland, and Mr. C. E. Herbert, Judge and Resident of the Northern Territory; and the party went across the Bay of Papua to Karamah, and then travelled round the coast and across country. The official work of the Commission has been recorded in a Report, but there is always an interesting unofficial side to such an expedition, and this is set out in a bright and chatty volume by Colonel Mackay, entitled "Across Papua," and published by Messrs. Witherby. A map at the end of the volume shows how extensive was the area of the inquiry, while some forty illustrations of typical scenes and incidents testify to the interest of the journey. Perfect harmony prevailed among the Commissioners; they enjoyed their work, the incidents arising out of it, and their company. The breezy narrative is told with great good-humour, and will give many people an interest in Papua for the first time in their lives. If the Colonel were more of a literary man than a man of affairs he would perhaps have reduced the volume of small beer in his chronicle, but he would not have been more amusing, nor would he have displayed a greater sense of humour or a more complete indifference to the small worries and troubles of the way. There is ample evidence that the author was well-fitted by sympathy and understanding to take charge of the work with which he was entrusted, and it is no small achievement to have procured the material for a serious and valuable report, and for a book that will be safe to appeal to wayfaring men.



THE SCENE OF DESPERATE FIGHTING IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR: YU-HUNG-TUN, SHOWING THE ROAD THAT SEPARATED THE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE FORCES.

"The large straggling village of Yu-hung-tun [near Mukden, in Manchuria] was the scene of desperate fighting between the Japanese Third Division and a strong Russian force which held it on March 7, 1905. . . . A terrific struggle raged in the village, the belligerents, separated only by a narrow road running through it, making free use of hand grenades with deadly effect."

Reproduced from Major Herbert Austin's book, "A Scamper Through the Far East," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold.



MIXED CLOTHING IN NEW GUINEA: PAPUAN AND EUROPEAN DRESS SIDE BY SIDE.

The group consists of Maulai, the first Christian convert in New Guinea, his wife and son, and a village constable. "I often wonder," writes Colonel Mackay, "Why Easterns . . . discard their graceful national costumes for our hideous clothes. That we should encourage them to do so is an outrage on all hygienic and artistic conceptions."

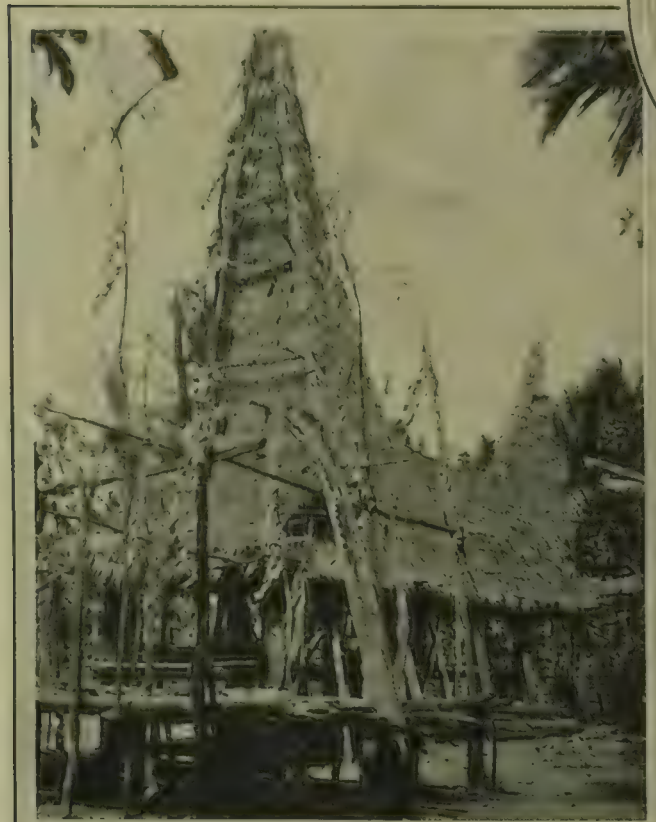
The group is from the book "Across Papua," by Colonel Mackay, published by Messrs. Witherby and Co.

placed one or two volumes to his credit, and it is safe to say that further ones will be awaited with interest.

"A Scamper Through the Far East."

A distinguished French artist on a visit to Aldershot once remarked that what most impressed him at our great military camp—our Châlons—was the enormous energy of our young officers, who, after a hard morning's work with their men, devoted the rest of the day to tiring sports of various kinds, while the corresponding occupation of their French comrades was to sit in cafés and smoke cigarettes over a glass of absinthe. It is the same thirst for action of one kind or another which prompts so many of our officers to spend

at Nara, alike with the excellence of their military matériel and splendid spirit of public patriotism, which, among other things, restrained rice-farmers from putting in a compensation claim for damage to their crops. Major Austin came away with the highest admiration for the truly national spirit and the intense patriotism with which, seemingly, all classes of the community are imbued. It is said that all who run may read, but Major Austin may be said to have written a book while on the run.



"LORD OF THE SEA, CROCODILES, SHARKS, AND TURTLES": THE SORCERER'S HOUSE AT KEREPUKA.

"The sorcerer's house stood on rudely carved posts, on one of which an alligator was cut. . . . Once a year this man stands near the mission house and cries, 'I am lord of the sea; crocodiles, sharks, and turtles belong to me.' . . . They build their houses on high poles, because they believe spirits cannot climb."

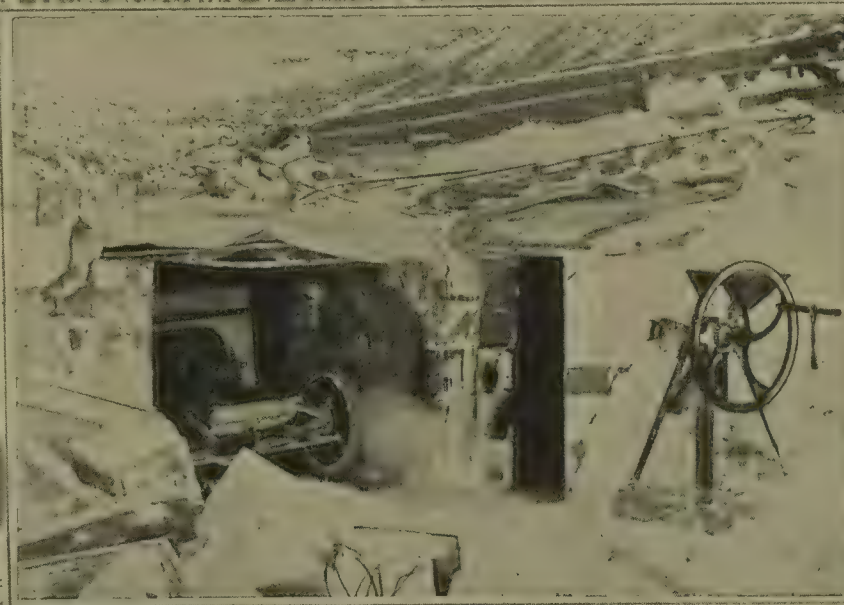
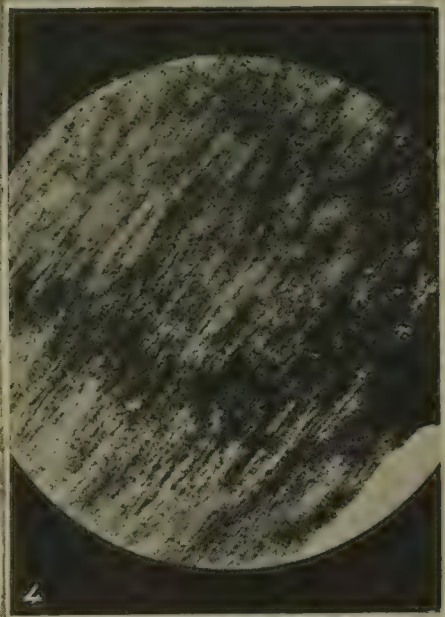
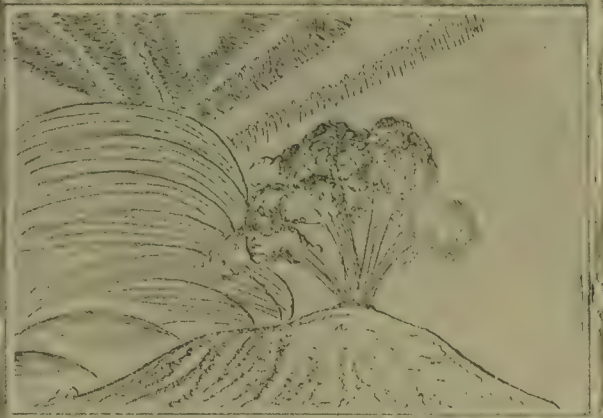


BURIED UPRIGHT AND ABOVE THE GROUND: A STRANGE SEPULCHRE IN NEW GUINEA.

"In front was a deserted native hut, and close by, in a grove of pandanus palms, a strange sepulchre; the body being encased in a sort of barrel made of rude staves and bound with cane, and fixed in an upright position on four poles. And there we left it in its grove, with the great fronds meeting overhead."

THE MOST FASCINATING TRAVEL-BOOK OF THE DAY:

"THE HEART OF THE ANTARCTIC."



1. MOUNT EREBUS IN ERUPTION ON JUNE 14, 1908: THE MUSH-ROOM-SHAPED CLOUD FORMED BY THE MASSES OF STEAM RUSHING UPWARDS TO AT LEAST 2000 FEET ABOVE THE SUMMIT.
2. THE GREAT STEAM ERUPTION OF SEPTEMBER 8, 1908, BETWEEN MOUNT EREBUS AND MOUNT BIRD: A SINGLE JET OF STEAM SHOOTING UP TO ABOUT TWICE THE HEIGHT OF THE MOUNTAIN.
3. MOUNT EREBUS IN ERUPTION ON NOVEMBER 27, 1908: HUGE DIVERGING COLUMNS OF STEAM RISING FROM THE CRATER.

4. "MOTHER OF COAL" (MINERAL CHARCOAL) FOUND IN THE FAR SOUTH: FOSSIL WOOD IN SANDSTONE, FROM A MORaine IN LATITUDE 85 DEG. SOUTH.
5. MOUNT EREBUS IN ERUPTION, SHOWING THE AIR CURRENTS MOVING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.
6. MECHANICAL TRACTION IN THE FAR SOUTH: THE EXPEDITION'S MOTOR-CAR IN ITS GARAGE (A MAIZE-CRUSHER ON THE RIGHT).

7. A STEAM-EXPLOSION ON MOUNT BIRD: THE STEAM-CLOUD WHICH APPEARED TO ASCEND TO A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 5000 FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL IN A VERY SHORT TIME.
8. THE EASTERN POINT OF AN OPENING IN THE GREAT ICE BARRIER, WHICH TOOK THE FORM OF THE BOWS OF A GREAT MAN-OF-WAR: THE 230-FOOT HIGH "DREADNOUGHT" OF ICE.
9. MADE BY THE HANDS OF THE SPIRITS OF THE ANTARCTIC: AN ICE CAVE IN THE WINTER.

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM MR. ERNEST H. SHACKLETON'S REMARKABLE BOOK ON HIS FURTHEST SOUTH JOURNEY.

The Illustrations reproduced on this page, and those dealing with the same subject that are published elsewhere in this number, are taken, by permission of Mr. William Heinemann, the publisher, from Mr. E. H. Shackleton's fascinating volumes, "The Heart of the Antarctic," which have just been issued. It is safe to say that Mr. Shackleton's record of the British Antarctic Expedition of 1907—1909 forms one of the most remarkable travel-books that have been published for the enlightenment and the amusement of both scientists and the general public. Its value is added to by almost countless illustrations, some of them in colours, the majority of them photographs. (See Review in this Number.)

REPRODUCED FROM THE BOOK BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHER, MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN.

THE SENTINEL AT THE GATE OF THE GREAT ICE BARRIER: MOUNT EREBUS.

REPRODUCED FROM MR. ERNEST H. SHACKLETON'S "THE HEART OF THE ANTARCTIC" BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHER, MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN.



PHOTOGRAPHED BY MOONLIGHT: MOUNT EREBUS IN ERUPTION.

The photograph was taken by moonlight on June 14, 1908. The plate was given ten minutes' exposure. Mount Erebus, the sentinel with the often-flaming sword that stands at the gate of the great Ice Barrier, rises from sea-level to an altitude of over 13,000 feet, looking out across the Barrier. It was named by Sir James Clark Ross, on January 28, 1841, after the leading ship of his expedition. As we have said, this photograph was taken on June 14, 1908, the day of the chief eruption of Erebus witnessed by members of the Shackleton Expedition. It was observed that the eruptions of the volcano, like those of Stromboli, were most frequent during a low barometer. Near the foot of Mount Erebus were the winter quarters of the expedition.

WHERE NO OTHERS HAVE TROD : ON THE EDGE OF THE CRATER OF EREBUS.

REPRODUCED FROM MR. ERNEST H. SHACKLETON'S "THE HEART OF THE ANTARCTIC" BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHER, MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN.



THE PISGAH OF THE METEOROLOGIST: ON THE VERGE OF THE HALF-MILE WIDE 900-FEET DEEP CRATER OF MOUNT EREBUS.

"At last, a little after 10 a.m., on March 10 (1908), the edge of the active crater was reached, and the little party stood on the summit of Erebus, the first men to conquer perhaps the most remarkable summit in the world. . . . We stood on the verge of a vast abyss, and at first could see neither to the bottom nor across it on account of the huge mass of steam filling the crater and soaring aloft in a column 500 to 1000 feet high. . . . The air around us was extremely redolent of burning sulphur." The party calculated that Mount Erebus rises to a height of 13,370 feet above sea-level. Sir James Ross's calculation of the height was 12,367 feet. The National Antarctic Expedition of 1901 gave it as 12,922 feet. At the top of the mountain is an immense depression that marks the site of the old crater, from the side of which rises the active cone, generally marked by steam or smoke. There is evidence of the existence of four superimposed craters. In the photograph steam is seen rising on the left. The photograph was taken from the lower part of the crater edge.

THE VERY HUMAN BIRD: "THE CIVILISED NATIONS" OF THE FAR SOUTH.

PENGUINS AT HOME: THE EMPEROR AND THE ADELIE.



1. EMPERORS BOWING TO ONE ANOTHER ON MEETING, A CEREMONY THE BIRDS PERFORM WHEN GREETING OTHER EMPERORS, OR MEN, OR DOGS.
2. EMPERORS TOBOGGANING, A METHOD OF PROGRESS THEY FAVOUR WHEN ON A SUITABLE SNOW SURFACE, MAKING SLEDGES OF THEIR BREASTS, AND PROPELLING THEMSELVES WITH THEIR LEGS.

3. AN ADELIE REFUSING TO BE FRIGHTENED BY THE ADVENT OF MAN.
4. AN ADELIE INSPECTING A DOG (AFTER A PARTY OF EMPERORS HAD DISCOVERED THE DOGS, CROWDS OF OTHERS CAME DAY BY DAY TO SEE THEM, GOING STRAIGHT TO THE KENNELS).

5. A PENGUIN RISING FROM THE SNOW.
6. AN ADELIE TRYING TO MOTHER A COUPLE OF WELL-GROWN STRANGERS.
7. A PENGUIN RISING FROM THE SNOW.

The dignified Emperor and the undignified matter-of-fact Adelie have provided "The Heart of the Antarctic" with numerous interesting pages of matter and a number of remarkable illustrations. Of penguins in general, it is written—"Their resemblance to human beings is always noticed. This is partly due to the habit of walking erect; but there are truly a great many human traits about them. They are the civilised nations of these regions, and their civilisation, if much simpler than ours, is in some respects higher and more worthy of the name." Of two of the photographs reproduced, the following remarks are made. An Emperor meeting an Emperor, or men, or dogs, bows gravely till his beak is almost touching his breast. Keeping his head bowed, he makes a long speech, in a muttering manner, short sounds following in groups of four or five. Having finished the speech, the head is kept bowed a few seconds, for politeness' sake. Then it is raised, and he describes with his bill as large a circle as the joints of his neck will allow. If you have not comprehended, he tries again. Meantime, his followers are apt to get impatient. They are sure he is acting incorrectly. Then another male will waddle forward, elbow the first aside, and repeat the ceremony. Both Emperors and Adelies move, when the surface is suitable, by tobogganing.

REPRODUCED FROM MR. ERNEST H. SHACKLETON'S "THE HEART OF THE ANTARCTIC" BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHER, MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN.



Formamint Shields Humanity Against Infectious Disease.

"Swarms of *invisible* assassins! The most deadly foes of human life and health! Infinitesimal, yet so potent with malign force that they are more to be dreaded than the leap of a tiger or the fang of a poisonous snake!"

These words bring vividly home to one the human significance of that great scientific truth that Infectious Diseases, such as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Influenza, Consumption, or even common Sore Throats, are caused by Germs which attack us through the mouth and throat.

In Formamint Wulfin—"the germ-killing throat tablet"—Science offers a *safe shield against Infectious Diseases* caused by germs.

These pleasant-tasting tablets are dissolved in the mouth like sweets. They contain a powerful, yet harmless, antiseptic which is carried by the saliva to every part of the mouth and throat and *instantly destroys all disease-germs* which may have settled there. This is not theoretical; it is a proven scientific fact.

NO DANGER OF DIPHTHERIA.

One of the most striking demonstrations of Formamint's power to destroy disease-germs was afforded by Professor Seifert—a physician of world-wide reputation. At Wuerzburg University he applied some Formamint, diluted with water, to the germs taken from the throat of a man dangerously ill with

Diphtheria. *Formamint killed these Diphtheria germs within ten minutes.*

In another experiment Formamint, dissolved in saliva, entirely destroyed a culture of those germs causing Quinsy. Such results are exemplified in hundreds of actual cases reported by doctors in the medical Press. Here is a case, for example, reported in the "General Practitioner" (July 31st, 1909):—

FREE SAMPLE OF FORMAMINT.

A trial of Formamint being the best argument for its efficacy, the proprietors—Messrs. A. Wulfin & Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C.—will send a free sample to every applicant who mentions "The Illustrated London News."

An interesting booklet, entitled, "The Prevention of Infectious Disease," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, the distinguished scientist, will also be forwarded. Send a post-card to-day.

"Two people, mother and child, had been living in the same room with a child who died of Diphtheria. They got sore throat, the first symptom of the dread disease, and were obviously sickening for Diphtheria. Formamint tablets were prescribed; their sore throat was cured in three days, and both escaped infection."

The earliest symptom of many infectious diseases is Sore Throat—too often neglected as being a trifling ailment. That is the time, however, when it becomes imperative to destroy the germs at once, and this can only be done with certainty by the use of Formamint tablets. For this reason it is obviously the wisest plan *never to neglect sore throat*, but to take Formamint promptly. You thus obtain a double advantage—your sore throat is cured and you are safeguarded against the diseases of which it may have been a symptom.

SORE THROAT CURED.

"I have never had sore throat myself since I began to use Formamint, although I suffered periodically before," writes a physician (in the "Practitioner," December, '07) who is in one of the large hospitals for infectious diseases, and thus runs more than an ordinary risk of inhaling noxious germs. His testimony is echoed by thousands of others, and some of the most prominent people of to-day are users of Formamint—for example, The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, Bart., M.P., Sir John Barker, M.P., Sir Clifford Cory, M.P., Mr. Arthur Hamilton Lee, M.P., etc.

Formamint Wulfin being a chemical compound protected by Royal Letters Patent, no one can imitate its composition, but merely its flavour and form. Therefore, *insist on Formamint Wulfin*—price 1s. 11d. per bottle of fifty tablets—and send for a free sample to-day.

FORMAMINT

THE GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLET.



LAKES IN STRANGE PLACES: RESULTS OF THE FLOODS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HALFTONES, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, AND OTHERS.



HOUSES IN A LAKE: THE FLOODS IN SOUTH STOUR AVENUE, ASHFORD, KENT.



TREES USURPING THE PLACE OF WATER-LILIES: FLOODED FIELDS IN SUSSEX.



OUT SHOPPING: A CART PROVIDED BY THE CORPORATION OF CANTERBURY TO TAKE PEOPLE TO THE SHOPS.



APPROPRIATE SURROUNDINGS FOR THE BOATS: A RESULT OF THE GREAT RAINFALL AT MAIDSTONE.



AN EMERGENCY ENTRANCE: INHABITANTS OF CANTERBURY CLIMBING INTO THEIR HOUSE BY AN UPPER WINDOW.



AT THE "FORD": AN UNUSUAL SCENE IN MAIDSTONE DURING THE FLOODS.



ROADS CONVERTED INTO CANALS: THE RESULT OF THE FLOODS AT CHELMSFORD.

Owing to the recent heavy rains, there have been widespread floods during the past week, and many parts of the country have been completely under water. Strange scenes have been witnessed in various towns that have been affected by the floods, including Maidstone, Canterbury, Ashford, and other places in Kent. The floods at Maidstone were due to the rising of the river Medway, which was as much as twenty-four feet above its usual level, while those at Ashford and Canterbury occurred in the valley of the Stour. The water in many districts rose several feet in the ground floors of houses, and the inhabitants had to go in and out through upper windows by means of ladders, and conduct their shopping expeditions in carts or boats. Fields in the surrounding country were converted into vast lakes. In a football ground near Maidstone only the tops of the goal-posts were visible. In the low-lying parts of Canterbury many of the streets resembled the canals of Venice.



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every respect. Other British makers of fluid beef are obliged to buy manufactured beef material from goodness knows where. OXO makes its own. Remember that the name for all that is best in healthy beef is OXO.

ALWAYS SEE OXO ON THE LABEL.

More photographs of OXO Cattle Farms appear in this week's "Graphic," "Sphere," and "Sporting and Dramatic News."



LADIES' PAGE.

"THIS day," diarised Pepys flippantly, "I did kiss a queene." But the poor royal lady had been dead already more than two centuries. She was none other than the Queen of Henry V., the French Princess Katherine, to gain whom he devastated France and whom he wooed in the fashion that Shakespeare has made us wot of—and afterwards she married a Welshman, and so was the mother of the Tudors, great-great-grand-mother of Queen Elizabeth. Yet the mummified body of this Princess, wife and mother of our Kings, was for centuries exposed to be seen and handled on payment of twopence by casual visitors to Westminster Abbey. I was reminded of this ghastly true tale the other day, when the rumour ran that the coffin of the "Fair Maid of Kent" had been discovered at Stamford, and it was rather a relief to learn that the coffin had proved to contain a black-bearded monk, so that the remains of another great lady had been spared the indignity of exposure to curious eyes. It is quite an argument for cremation that such an enormity can never befall the earthly casket of a departed soul when the cleansing fire has made a final end.

"The Fair Maid of Kent" has a history that is romantic enough to justify the interest shown in this revival of her memory. It is a notable achievement, to begin with, to live on in history as a "Fair Maid" after being the wife of three husbands. Such was Joan's record! Of course, her proper style and title is Princess of Wales, for her third marriage was with the Black Prince, by whom she was the mother of King Richard II. How she became Princess of Wales is the most amusing incident in her story. She is one of the historical instances of a successful proposal coming from the lady. The Black Prince, heir to the throne of Edward III., was supplicated to make suit for a timid friend to the lovely and wealthy widow, Joan, Countess of Kent in her own right as a grand-daughter of Edward I. The hero-Prince undertook this office of friendship, but his cousin soon interrupted him, sweetly but proudly. "When I was a child," she said, "I was disposed of by others; but now, being of years of discretion" (she was thirty-three, and the Black Prince was three years younger) "and mistress of myself, I will not degrade myself by marrying beneath my own rank. I cannot but remember that I am of the royal blood of England, and I am resolved never to marry again—unless, cousin, it can be with a person princely and of virtuous record—like yourself!" This was more dignified than Longfellow's Priscilla's—"Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" but it had no more obscure meaning, and the heir to the throne, "the glory of his sex for military performance and all princely virtues," was won by the judicious boldness of "the flower of hers for the delicacy of her beauty, the sprightliness of her wit, and the goodness of her heart."

They were married at Windsor Castle in 1361, and "were an example to the English Court during all their



THE RUSSIAN COAT REVIVED.

Dress in tweed, with pleated skirt and Russian blouse, trimmed with wide black braid and embroidered black buttons. Toque of black beaver.

wedded lives of that nuptial felicity which flows from a well-placed mutual affection." Nevertheless, when she died, Joan did not choose to share the royal tomb of her Princely husband in Canterbury Cathedral. Her will began: "I, Joan, Princess of Wales, Duchess of Cornwall, Countess of Chester, etc., order my body to be buried at Stamford near the monument of my late lord and husband the Earl of Kent"—which was why the Stamford excavators hoped that they had unearthed the coffin of this great lady. Yet another point of interest about her story rests in the title of that "late lord"; he was simply named, before his marriage, Sir Thomas Holland, and became the Earl of Kent merely by his marriage with Joan, Countess of Kent in her own right as heiress of her father's title. Now why has this good and reasonable custom of allowing a Peeress in her own right to confer her title upon her chosen husband dropped out of use?

Hairdressing fashions are—or so the makers of toupets hope—about to undergo a great change. The chignon of the mid-Victorian era is making a modest re-entry. Oh! very small and unobtrusive at present—that is the way such things do come—but let us hope that the disfiguring edifices that overweighted the scalps of the girls of the day when the King was young will not gain place once more. The thin end of the wedge is with us, in the form of what is called a "turban frame," in nowise shaped really like a turban, but a round or oval shape, to cover the back of the head only. Some frames are, indeed, offered as small as half-a-crown, but the usual size is about that of a saucer, just to enclose the whole back-head or "occipital bone." A small hole is provided at the base of the pad for the wearer's own hair to be drawn through, and combed over the frame; the ends are tucked in, and the juncture is concealed by a wide plait of hair passed all round the outside of the chignon, or if preferred, a band of velvet is used to tie round the edge.

For evening wear, I have seen this tie actually take on the appearance of a turban. The tie was of a supple cloth-of-gold, and was so wide and full that it covered the top of the head and came nearly to the brow; it fastened with a loose knot, in which the ends were concealed, at the left side of the top of the head. In another case, a double fillet was used; it was crimson velvet, gold-embroidered, the foremost band near the brow, the other round the chignon. The front hair is at present thrown lightly back, pulled out at the sides, but I am told that a small fringe will be certainly brought in fashion again, if the "turban" is generally adopted, as the tie round the head looks best with a fluffy fall of dainty fringed curls beneath its edges, veiling the brow. It is probable that the new style will be adopted, for the poupée de la mode is always eager for change, and in the handiwork of the coiffeur it is particularly true that fashion wears out more than the woman. FILOMENA

PRECIOUS TO THE LAST DROP.



"If all the year were playing at holidays
To sport would be as tedious as to work."

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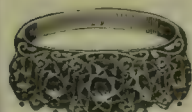
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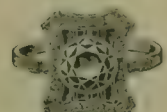
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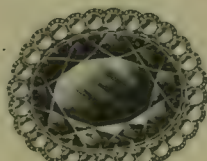
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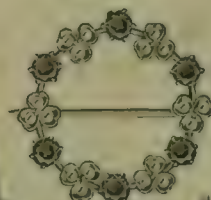
Fine Cut Emerald and Diamond Ring, £42.



Fine Cut Emerald, Diamond, and Pearl Ring, £31 10s.



Gold, Pearl, and Amethyst Brooch, £3 3s.



Amethyst and Pearl, or Coral and Pearl Brooch, £1 1s.

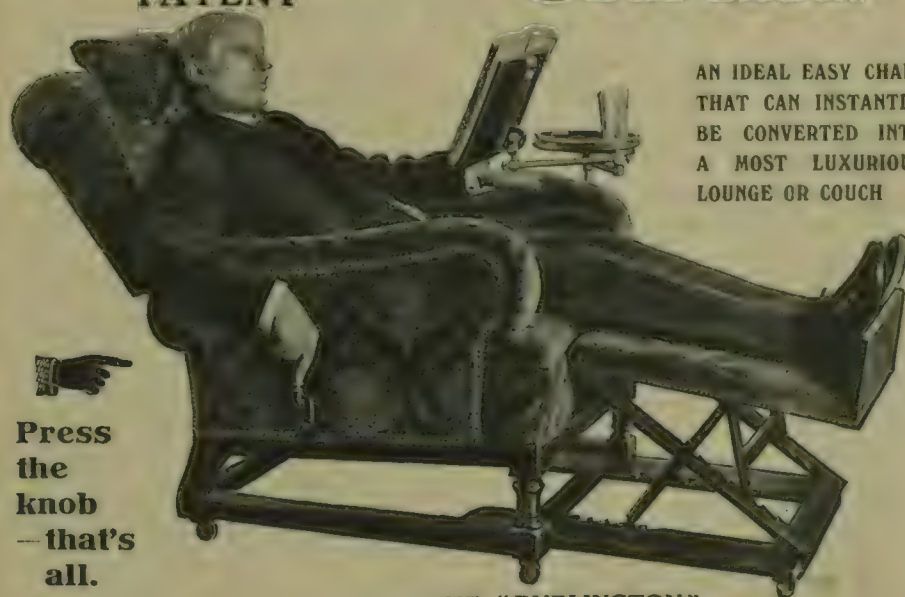


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ROME AND JAPAN IN ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

"The Colour of Rome." It is not said here for the sake of paradox but it is certain that a Japanese artist who pictures Rome skilfully is hardly so interesting as a Japanese writer who describes it in by no means expert English. The artist and the writer are one man—Yoshio Markino—and the book, "The Colour of Rome," (Chatto and Windus) is written by an Englishwoman, Miss Potter, all except an intro-

fifty years ago. They take us through a high-coloured Rome of many suns and shadows, nights and days. Many of them are brightly, suddenly, charmingly picturesque. The work of Miss Potter is throughout sympathetic and observant. She treats much of the city of to-day.

"Rome." Another book, the "Rome" (Methuen) of Mr. Edward Hutton, deals chiefly with antiquity. The author makes shift to console himself for the unspeakable vulgarities and

guide we find him, imaginative, cordial, and so well informed that we take pleasure in turning a phrase the French way, and saying of Roman things and places, "They know him." His work is accompanied by the beautiful, unsensational, and delicate drawings of Mr. Maxwell Armfield.

"Little Sister Snow." On the title-page of "Little Sister Snow" (Hodder and Stoughton) the names of the author and illustrator are not given, the former being described as "author of 'The Lady



IN THE LOVELY DISTRICT OF THE WELSH SPAS: THE WEIR, TRELOWGOED MILL, NEAR ALPINE BRIDGE; AND SHAKY BRIDGE, NEAR LLANDRINDOD WELLS.

The three Welsh Spas, Llandrindod Wells in Radnorshire, and Llangammarch Wells and Llanwrtyd Wells in Brecknockshire, only need to be better known to be as popular winter resorts as they are in the holiday season. The medical value of their waters is equal to anything on the Continent, while the surrounding scenery is very beautiful, as exemplified by the two typical views here reproduced. That on the left shows the Weir at Trelowgoed Mill, and that on the right, a rustic bridge known as Shaky Bridge, both in the neighbourhood of Llandrindod Wells. The three towns are easily accessible by the London and North Western, having an express train service from Euston, and they possess comfortable hotels.

duction by Mr. Douglas Sladen and a preliminary essay. It is this essay that is so delightful. Yoshio Markino has been printed as he wrote, with his own spelling—and very creditable it is—so that he tells us about impressions that sound even simpler and shrewder than they are. The coloured illustrations, as those will be prepared to hear who have seen other examples of Yoshio Markino's work, are not Japanese but European in theory, vision, and method of expression. That is, the very little they have of Japan is precisely the very little that all European water-colour drawing in the very modern manner has of Japan. They might have looked somewhat Japanese

impudences of the newest Rome by the consideration that Rome, after all, is eternal. So was the knife we have all heard of, which had received a new blade one year and a new handle the next, but remained self-same, the eternal knife. The doom of Rome went forth when she was made the capital; she was not and could not be changed at once, but every year has done something to make the once noble city ignominious, and the years are not resting. Mr. Hutton hurries from the silly and insolent temple (it is no less) to Victor Emanuel that is to crush the city with its unconscionable size, and we take refuge with him in the galleries. An admirable

of the Decoration.' The Japanese artist's name, however—G. Kataoka—appears on each illustration, and very delightful illustrations they are, simple in design, delicate in colouring, and in their human figures and faces very appealing. The story tells of the hidden love of a dear little Japanese maiden for a young American, who visits Japan as a boy, makes her acquaintance while she is quite a child, and afterwards returns on a diplomatic mission and lodges with her parents. Although the story opens with a boy-and-girl acquaintance, it is not a child's book, but a charming little love idyll with a pathetic ending.

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of the body-building powers of

MELLIN'S FOOD



Mother's First Letter, received 1st Aug., '08.

"I have been advised by my doctor to give my baby Mellin's Food; she is wasting fast and is nothing but skin and bone. I have tried several different foods, but none seemed to suit her, in fact, my Doctor said that if she does not have Mellin's Food she will not last long."

Doctor's First Letter, 14th Aug., '08.

"The child was terribly wasted, owing to mal-nutrition, and I advised the mother to put it on to Mellin's Food. She has already done so, and the child has improved a good deal."



Doctor's Second Letter, 2nd Dec., '08.

"It is quite a case of resurrection, as the infant, before it began Mellin's Food, was in a deplorable condition of skin and bone."

Mother's Second Letter, 23rd Jan., '09.

"Baby is progressing well, and I have had her photographed; she is just eleven months old, and weighs 15½ lbs. good."



Doctor's Third Letter, 9th March, '09.

"The infant is doing remarkably well; Mellin's Food has decidedly saved its life."

Mother's Third Letter, 9th April, '09

"When baby was so ill, I went to a Chemist and asked for Mellin's Food, but he wanted to persuade me to take some other. I took baby in to him the other day, and asked what he thought of Mellin's Food now. It has greatly altered his idea; he said that if he had not seen baby he would never have believed it possible for Mellin's Food to do such wonders."

Mixed with fresh cow's milk, Mellin's Food makes the ideal substitute for mother's milk. Try Mellin's for your child.

Mellin's Food

Sample and 96-page book FREE from Mellin's Food, Ltd., Peckham, S.E.



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City of Bristol.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE whole - page photograph of a scene on one of the forty-five Oxo cattle farms which appears in this issue is a particularly happy instance of the commercial uses of photography. The photograph was taken by a member of the Oxo staff on a recent visit to the Oxo cattle farms in the Argentine — that wonderful country of sunshine and progress. The Oxo Company, we may say in passing, are the largest owners of cattle farms on the South American Continent, and in the opinion of

responsible Government officials have done more for the elevation of the cattle industry in the Argentine than any other corporation or individual. It is the Oxo Company's boast that every ounce of their beef material comes from their own cattle, and the quality of Oxo itself reflects the high degree to which this company have brought cattle-breeding during the forty-five years since its formation. England's best pedigree stock, from his Majesty the King's farms at Windsor, and from other noted breeders, is regularly shipped out to the Oxo cattle farms to maintain the wonderful quality of the Oxo herds.

Following the many recent reductions in season and ordinary ticket rates on the Great Eastern suburban lines, it is now announced that, commencing on Nov. 1, the monthly first and second-class season ticket rates between all Great Eastern suburban stations and London will be considerably reduced.

That Dickens is still popular is proved by the new and complete six-penny edition of his works, which the proprietors of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Lloyd's News* are publishing by arrangement with Messrs. Chapman and Hall, who originally issued all Dickens' works, and who hold his copyrights. The edition, which is both authoritative in text and complete in contents, is illustrated from the original wood-engravings by Fred

Barnard and other contemporary Dickens artists. The first volume is "A Tale of Two Cities," and there will be about thirty volumes in all, the very long works being divided into two.

When the King of Portugal visits the Guildhall, he is to be presented with a gold casket by the Corporation of the City of London. The making of the casket has been entrusted to the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., of 112, Regent Street, W., whose design was selected in open competition.

At the annual general meeting of the Standard Motor Company, Ltd., held at Coventry on Tuesday, Oct. 26, the report and balance-sheet were passed, and a dividend of 30 per cent. declared, carrying forward to reserve a balance of £4480 19s. 7d. It was also reported that during the year the whole of the debentures had been paid off.

Mr. Charles C. Turner, whose book, "Aerial Navigation of To-Day," was reviewed in our issue of Oct. 23, has written to us with reference to our reviewer's statement that certain sources of information from which Mr. Turner had made extracts were not

acknowledged by him. Mr. Turner points out that, on the pages mentioned by our reviewer he had made due acknowledgment of the book from which he there quotes, and on reference to his work, we find that, in our opinion, he has sufficiently expressed his obligations in the matter. We therefore gladly give publicity to this correction, and we much regret that a statement should have been made by our reviewer which seemed to cast an unjustifiable imputation upon Mr. Turner.

Messrs. Thermos, Ltd., have just received a Grand



MR. JOSEPH STORRS FRY,
Presented with the Freedom of the
City of Bristol.

Prize at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, held at Seattle, Washington, for each of their following specialities: the Thermos bottles, Thermos coffee-pot, Thermos picnics, Thermos humidor, and Thermos decanter. These are the highest official awards issued by the Board of Awards of the Exposition.

That the route to the Continent via Harwich and the Hook of Holland is increasing in popularity, is indicated by the fact that the Great Eastern Railway Company have ordered another turbine steamer for the service. This will be a sister-ship to the *Munich*; and is being constructed by the same builders, Messrs. John Brown and Co., Ltd., of Clydebank. She will be ready next summer.

We have just received from the London Anthracite Stove Company a booklet describing their well-known "Lasco" stoves and grates, which may be kept burning indefinitely with only daily supplies of fuel. The makers claim that the stoves are absolutely free from smell, dust, or dirt, and that the ash may be removed by simply shaking a bar. The prices are very moderate. Those who desire a clean hearth without the constant worry of sweeping-up, should send for this booklet to the London Anthracite Stove Company, 4A, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.



CONTAINING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL; THE CASKET PRESENTED TO
MR. JOSEPH STORRS FRY.

The certificates of the Freedom of the City of Bristol, recently bestowed on Mr. J. S. Fry and Mr. H. O. Wills, both merchant princes and benefactors of that city, were presented to those gentlemen in caskets of solid silver at a special meeting of the City Council. Each casket was 14 in. in length, and was richly gilt, having eight decorative panels. The centre panel of the three on the front contains the crest, arms, and motto of the recipient, and on the other two are views of Bristol Cathedral and the Clifton Suspension Bridge. The whole is surmounted by the Bristol coat-of-arms, and at each end is a galley in full sail, symbolic of the commerce of that great port.

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MOTHER AND CHILD. Baby, 6½ months of age. Fed from birth on the Allenburys' Foods.

A Pamphlet on Infant Feeding and Management (48 pages)
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The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1 consists of fresh cow's milk scientifically modified so as to closely resemble human milk in composition. The excess of casein (indigestible curd) in the cow's milk has been removed, and the deficiency of fat and milk-sugar made good. The method of manufacture pasteurises the milk and absolutely precludes all risk of contamination with noxious germs. Thus a perfect substitute for the natural food of the child is obtained, and vigorous growth and health are promoted.

The "Allenburys" Foods are alike suitable for the delicate and robust, and children thrive upon them as on no other diet.

No starchy or farinaceous food should be given to an infant under six months of age, it is not only useless, for the young infant cannot digest starch, but is a frequent cause of illness and rickets.

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THE PHRASING LEVER
 Gives Freedom And Individuality To The Performer

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Stop the coming cold at once! Get into a

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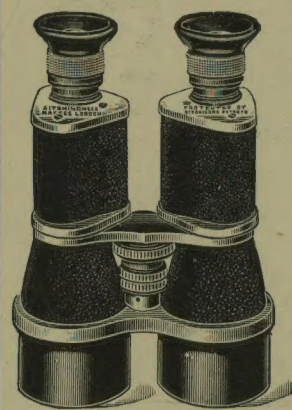
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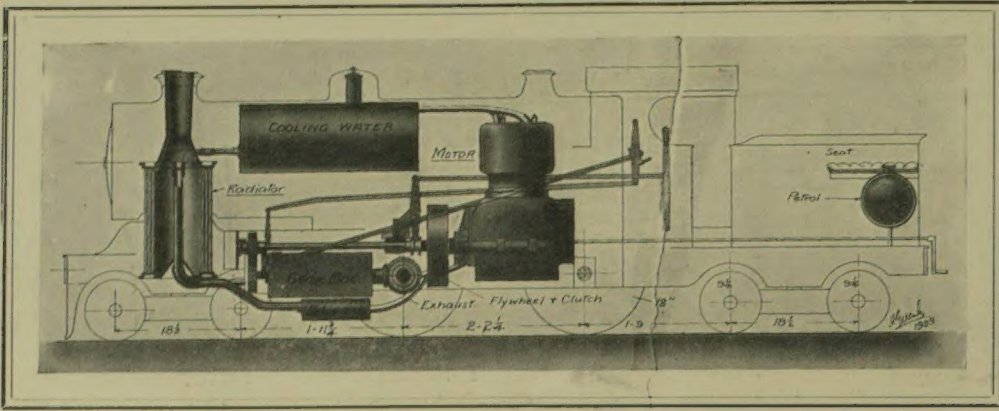
Address

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

IN the course of a discussion which took place a few days ago at a meeting of the Cheshire County Council, it was made plain to motorists that in the case

wastage during use and after. Hydraulic pressure is used, the blocks being almost as hard and as solid as stone. The cylinder is placed in the generator whole, the under-surface only being attacked by the water. When the light is no longer required, the block can be lifted right out of the container and put into the tool-box, or a special fitting can be arranged in the generator to lift it clear of the water, when gas-making ceases, as mere dampness has no effect upon it. This novel and welcome form of handling carbide is the result of experiments by

Presuming the accuracy of the speedometer, which was not disproved, it must have been obvious to any person possessing anything above constabulary intelligence that Mr. Sharpe could not have exceeded this speed. Obviously, of course, he had not proceeded so fast. Nevertheless, the police contended that he had done thirty-two miles per hour, and took proceedings against him. They also, in the face of the evidence of the occupants of the three cars, denied that any car was near the appellant's at the time, although they admitted having timed the first car—that carrying the speedometer—to have covered the measured distance at nineteen miles per hour. An error of one mile per hour, which showed what their timing was worth! Sir Charles Walpole, the Chairman, in quashing the conviction, said that the distance over which the appellant had been timed was a very short one, and that it was an easy matter to err, particularly when the police were from twenty to thirty yards away from the road. He thought that, upon the evidence that the cars were very near together, there was some mistake in the timing. Now, why did not the Kingston Bench take this reasonable view?



A MODEL PETROL-DRIVEN LOCOMOTIVE: A SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF THE BLAKESLEY HALL ENGINE. This engine, which is a novelty in petrol-driven locomotives, has been built for a miniature railway which belongs to Mr. C. W. Bartholomew, of Blakesley Hall, near Towcester. The motor used is a 12-14 h.p. four-cylinder N.A.G. The drive is transmitted through the clutch in a forward direction. It then drops through the reversing gear to a 20-h.p. Wicksteed's patent gear-box. The petrol is in a tank under the driver's seat.

of hostile counties they had a weapon of retaliation ready to their hand. The Chairman of the Roads Committee complained that, acting under the advice of the Autocar League, motorists residing in the county had gone elsewhere to take out their licenses for cars, dogs, guns, men-servants, game, etc., to the extent that there had been a falling-off of no less than £500 in the receipts from these sources. Excellent!—and Cheshire automobilists are to be heartily congratulated upon their patriotic action. But what Cheshire has done—or, rather, the motorists of Cheshire—those of other counties, such as Surrey and Sussex, to which Cheshire in the matter of motorphobia is but a trivial offender, can do, and it behoves them to be up and doing it. If Surrey and Sussex motorists will follow the example of their Castrian brethren, we shall have these counties squealing to some tune. Pour your money into the coffers of temperate, considerate Bedfordshire; Luton and Dunstable are the nearest points.

The general unpleasantness of handling carbide of calcium, in connection with the production of acetylene gas for motor-car headlights, promises to disappear with the advent of Carbic. This is carbide, nevertheless, and all the time, but so made up that it can be handled after use without messing the fingers or poisoning the air for yards round. The substance is made up into cylinders of special sizes, with certain materials which prevent all

Messrs. C. C. Wakefield and Co., of 27, Cannon Street, who are putting Carbic upon the market.

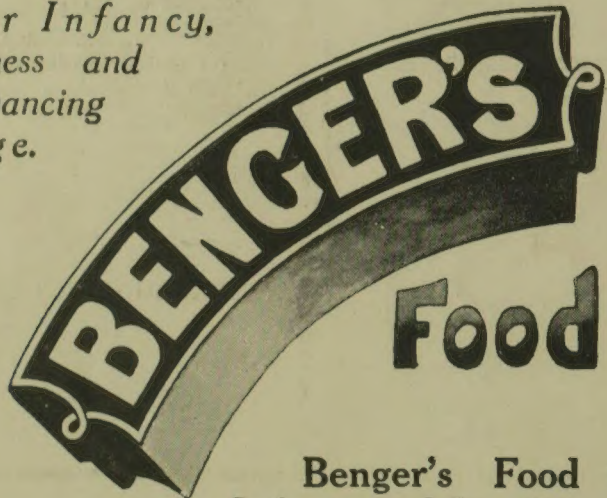
On Oct. 22, Mr. A. Sharpe, of Byfleet, a member of the Automobile Association, appealed from a conviction of the Kingston Bench. It was alleged that Mr. Sharpe had driven a car over a measured 220 yards, between Red Hill and Pains Hill on the Ripley Road, at a speed of 32 miles per hour. It was shown that on the day in question the appellant had three cars out for the purpose of giving a customer trial runs. At the top of Red Hill all three cars stopped, and the occupants having changed seats, they restarted. The last car of the trio was fitted with a speedometer. This car overtook the other two, leaving the appellant as the driver of the second vehicle. The speedometer on the then leading car showed that its maximum speed attained after the restart had been 18 miles per hour.



A LILLIPUTIAN RAILWAY: THE PETROL-DRIVEN ENGINE AT BLAKESLEY HALL DRAWING A BIG LOAD.

Externally the new petrol-driven engine on the Blakesley Hall miniature railway is a model of a steam locomotive of the 4-4-4 type express tank with inside cylinders, and is built to 3-in. scale. The line, which is three-eighths of a mile long, and has a 15-in. gauge, connects the house with Blakesley Station on the Stratford and Midland Junction Railway, and is in constant use. The engine is painted in Great Northern standard colours. The engine was made by Messrs. Bassett, Lowke and Co., of Northampton, from designs by Mr. Henry Greenly.

For Infancy,
Illness and
advancing
Age.



Benger's Food is for
Infants and Invalids and for
those whose digestive powers
have become weakened by illness
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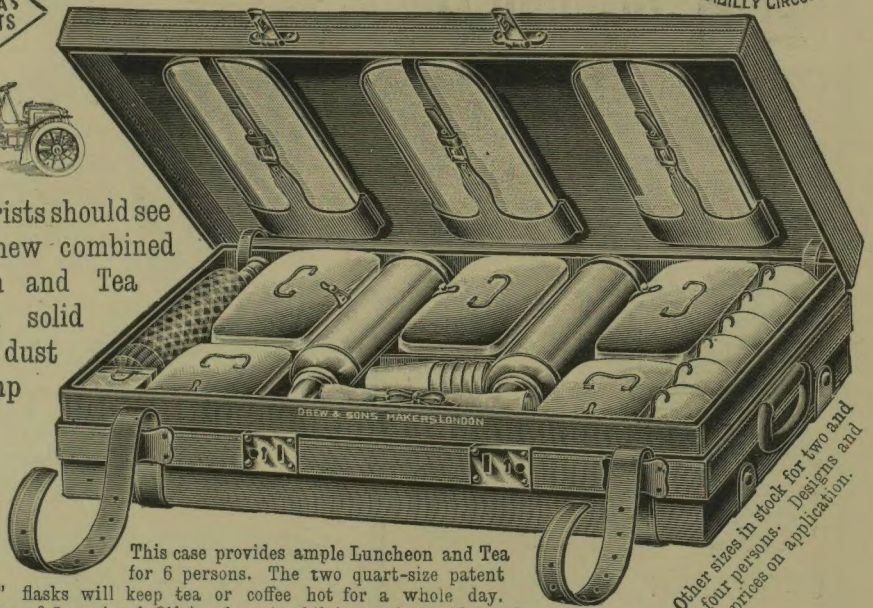
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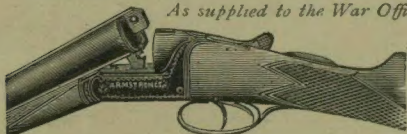
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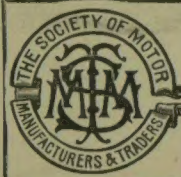
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Descriptive Pamphlet comprising Testimonials and recent convincing tributes from notable medical men post free on application.

RHEUMATISM

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated March 6, 1906) of MR. JAMES DIXON, of Edenhurst, Sevenoaks, Chairman of Lloyd's Register Committee, has been proved by his sons and Mr. Maurice Edward Turner, the value of the estate amounting to £347,990. The testator gives £1000 and £1500 a year in trust for his wife; £1000 each to the executors; £500 each to his daughters; £100 a year to his sister-in-law, Cecilia Barns; £250 each to Lloyd's Benevolent Fund, the Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage, and the Shipping and Custom House Agents Benevolent Society; £500 to Thomas Markby; £250 to Tom Cornish; legacies to servants; and the residue to his children, the share of a son to be double that of a daughter.

The will and codicil of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD TUFNELL, of 46, Eaton Square, and The Grove, Wimbledon Park, at one time M.P. for South-East Essex, have been proved by his widow, the Rev. Frederick Tufnell, Major Richard Rolls Gubbins, and Captain Lionel Tufnell, R.N., the value of the real and personal estate being £343,624. During the life or widowhood of his wife he leaves all his real estate in trust to pay to her four fifths of the income thereof and one fifth to his two sons, and subject thereto he settles the Tufnell Park estate and the Manor of Barnsbury on his son Carlton Edward, charged with the payment of £1000 a year to his other son; and the proceeds of the sale of the Canonbury Tufnell estate on his son Richard Lionel. He gives £500 to his wife; £100 each to the executors; £200 per annum to his sister Mary Tufnell; and the residue of the personal property to his wife for life or widowhood. On her decease or remarriage, his town-house and the effects are to go to his son Richard Lionel, his residence at Wimbledon Park, and the furniture to his son Carlton Edward, and the ultimate residue as his wife, being his widow, may appoint to his children.

The will and five codicils of MR. JAMES TADDY FRIEND, D.L., of Northdown, Margate, who died on Aug. 16, have been proved, the value of the estate

being £165,919. Mr. Friend bequeaths £43,000, in trust, for his children; £3000, in trust, for his son George Barton; £10,000, in trust, for Mrs. Friend for life, and then as to one moiety thereof for his son Arthur Leslie, and the other moiety between his children George, Elfrida, Reginald, Maude, and James; £1000 towards the repair and maintenance of St. Mary's Church, Northdown, recently erected by him; £100 each to the Margate Cottage Hospital and the Canterbury and Kent Hospital; legacies to executors, and the residue of the personal property to his wife. All real estate he leaves to his wife for life, and then as she may appoint to his children.

The will and codicil of MR. ALEXANDER STEWART, of 9, Daleham Gardens, Hampstead, and Fowkes Buildings, Great Tower Street, are proved by his sister, Mrs. Mary Temple, and Henry Morton Sandys, the value of the estate being £223,721. The testator gives his landed property in Canada to his brother James; £5000 each to his nieces, Helen Saunders, Eliza Harriet Jones, and Mira Elizabeth Green; £500 to Henry M. Sandys; and £100 and an annuity of £52 to his cook, Mary Andrews. One sixth of the residue he leaves to his brother James, or should he be dead then to his children; one sixth to his great-nephew, James Alexander Logan Stewart; one sixth to the daughters of his brothers James and Lewes; and one sixth each in trust for his sisters Mary Temple, Margaret Brenchley, and Louisa Shaw for life, and then for the daughters of his brothers James and Lewes.

The following important wills have been proved—
Mr. George Jardine Kidston, D.L., J.P., Finlaystone, Renfrew . . . £330,543
Mr. Henry Wolfson, 9, Bow Street, Covent Garden . . . £85,059
Mr. Walter Rice Evans, Eaglesbush House, Neath, South Wales . . . £62,781
Mr. George Anson Yeld, Crayton Lodge, Milverton, Leamington . . . £56,432
Mrs. Arabella Wilkinson Smith, Bunney Park, Nottingham . . . £56,029
Mr. Walter Wright, Elm Grove, Shircoat, Halifax . . . £48,337
Mr. James Addison, Gorsefield, Lytham, Lancs . . . £40,985
Mr. Joshua Milne, Heyside House, near Oldham . . . £37,367
Mrs. Charlotte Jane Tremayne, Morval, Cornwall . . . £35,680

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Dean of Westminster, speaking last week at the Mansion House, warmly commended the work of the West London Mission Sisters of the People. Dr. Robinson said that, as one who had been brought into close contact with the work of deaconesses, he welcomed the wise and courageous resolution of the Wesleyan Methodists to develop a somewhat parallel institution on their own lines. He always felt that the members of the Church of England and Wesleyan Methodists are specially close in spiritual tone and religious sympathy.

Canon Erskine Clarke completed his eighty-second year last week. He has resigned the incumbency of St. Mary's, Battersea, with its 21,000 people, but he retains the incumbency of St. Luke's. Fifty years ago Canon Clarke started the first parish magazine.

A very pleasant ceremony was held last week in the Hampstead Garden Suburb. Mrs. Barnett cut the first sod on the ground where the church of St. Jude's-on-the-Hill will be erected. Canon Barnett and the Dean of Westminster were present. Archdeacon Sinclair gave a very interesting address, in which he foreshadowed an increase in the number of such garden suburbs, which are so greatly needed for the families of city workers.

The Bishop of Chichester, preaching on the Twentieth Sunday after Trinity at Westminster Abbey, said that out of 14,000 livings, so called, in the Church of England, more than 6000 were worth less than £200 a year, and upwards of 1500 were worth less than £100 a year. No fewer than 12,000 of the clergy are receiving not more than £150 a year. The only remedy is to enlist the sympathy of the laity. Dr. Ridgeway condemned the idea of pooling the revenues of the Church and dividing them among all alike.

Canon Prideaux, senior Rural Dean of Bristol, is leaving St. Saviour's Church, Redland, to become Vicar of Halberton, Devon. A framed illuminated address has been presented to him by Clifton friends. V.

FOR BABY RASHES,

ITCHINGS AND CHAFINGS, CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA OINTMENT ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

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